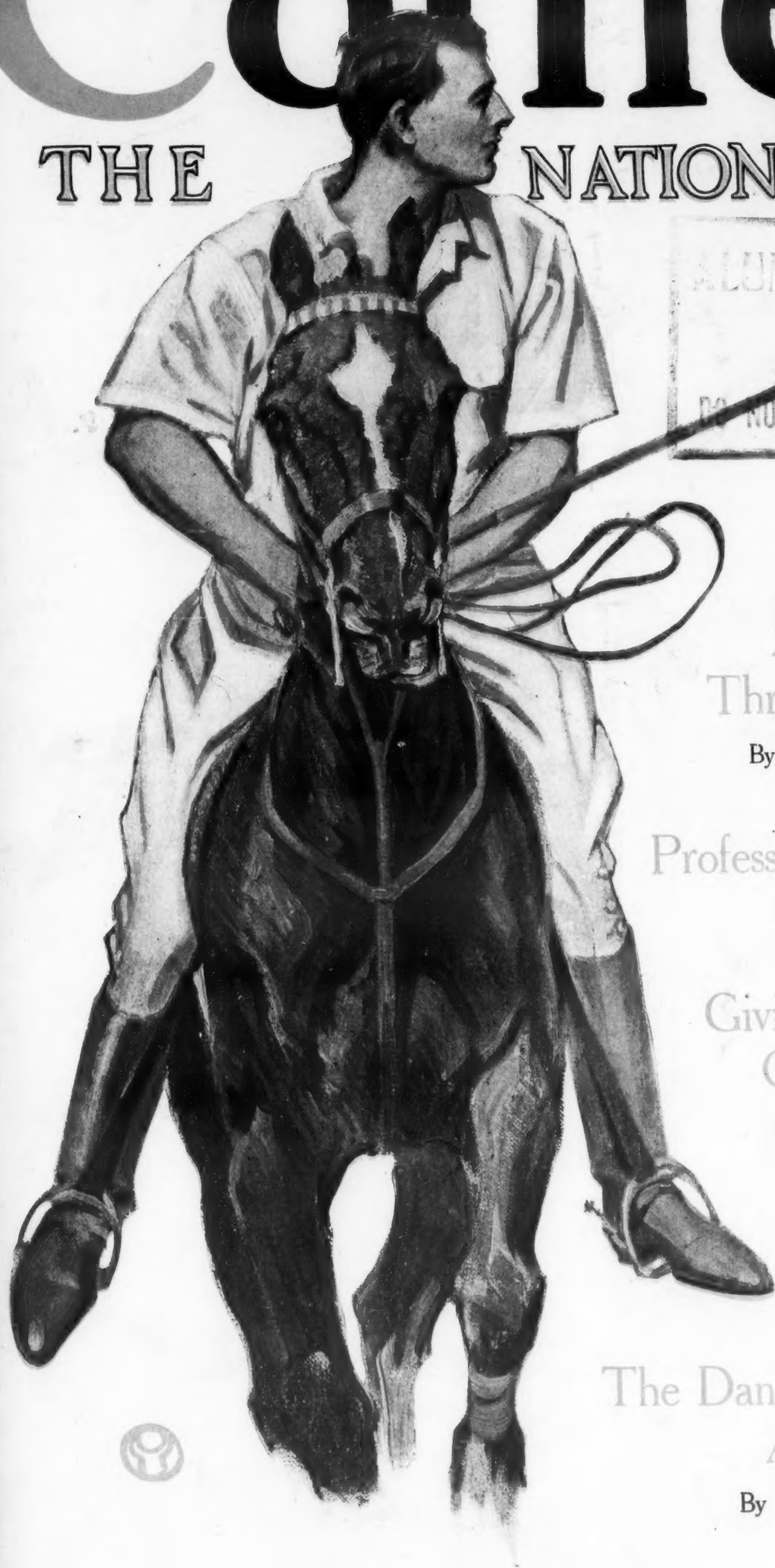


# Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



Containing:

American Polo  
Through British Eyes

By FRANCIS GRENFELL

Professional Baseball in 1910

By HERBERT REED

Giving City Children a  
Chance to Grow

By RALPH D. PAINE

Making Hens Lay

By JULIAN BURROUGHS

The Dance of the Laysan  
Albatross

By W. K. FISHER



A GOOD coat must have "character"—as well as the man inside it. And the one is almost sure to be indicative of the other.

If it is a Kuppenheimer garment it has character plus. The markets of the world have been searched for the best of fabrics, the best of materials and the best of workmanship—that it might be made as perfect as human ingenuity can produce.

Go to the store of our local representative and see. Send for book, "Styles for men."



Copyright 1910  
B. Kuppenheimer & Co.

## The House of Kuppenheimer

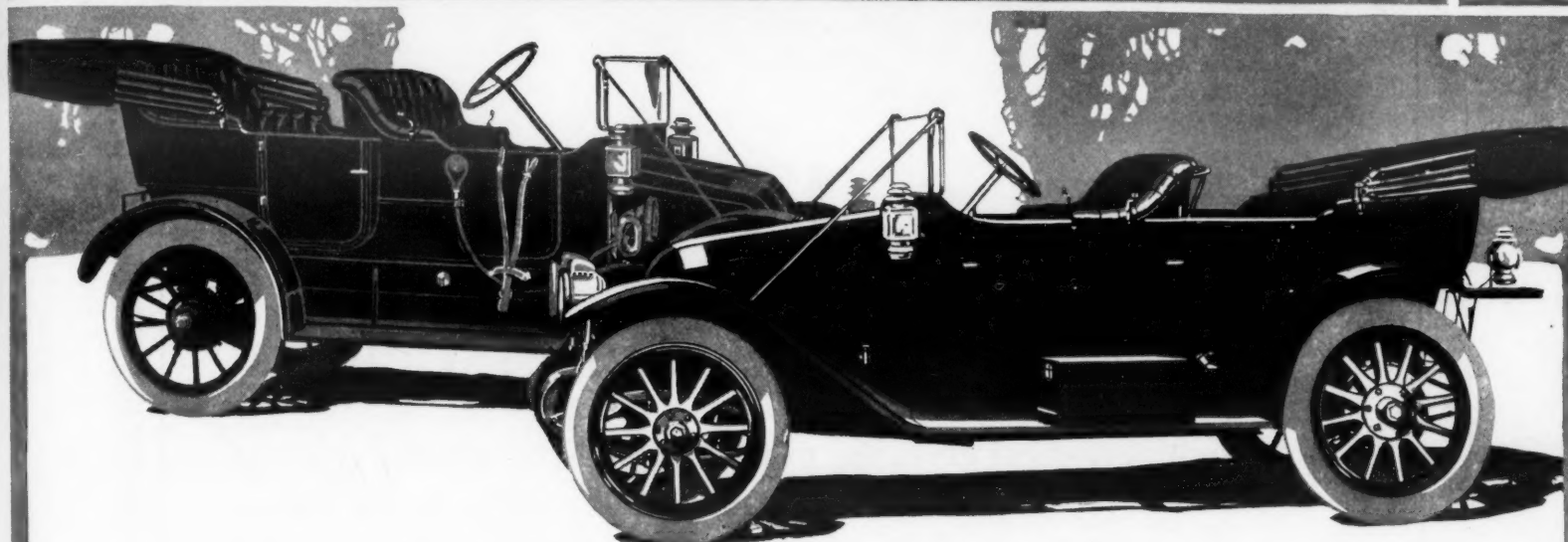
Chicago

New York

Boston

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S





## Franklin Motor Cars for 1911

A notable change is the new sloping hood. The combination of this hood with a body of latest Parisian type gives all Franklin models a most graceful and striking appearance. "The most beautiful automobiles made" is the universal comment.

Our improved cooling system, brought out last year, provides every advantage of all other systems with none of their disadvantages. It insures absolute certainty of operation. It is so effective that Franklin motors are entirely free from the overheating and "pounding" of water-cooled motors. They run cool under all conditions, no matter how severe the work, and in winter there is no danger of freezing.

### Model H, 48 HP, Six Cylinder

Seven-passenger touring car; 3300 pounds; 133-inch wheel base; tires, 37" x 5" front, 38" x 5 1/2" rear; cylinders, 4 1/2" x 4 1/2"; touring car, \$4500; double torpedo-phaeton, \$4500.

This car is an innovation; larger and more powerful than last year and meeting every requirement of size and speed, it is handled with the ease of a small car. Its riding qualities are wonderful. One ride in it, and no other large car will satisfy. Responsive and speedy and riding so easily, it seems to almost glide through the air.

### Model D, 38 HP, Six Cylinder

Five-passenger touring car; 2800 pounds; 123-inch wheel base; tires, 36" x 4 1/2" front, 37" x 5" rear; cylinders, 4" x 4"; touring car, \$3500; double torpedo-phaeton, \$3500; limousine, \$4400; landaulet, \$4400.

This is the first presentation of a light-weight, six-cylinder, full-size, five-passenger car. It is the automobile the public has been waiting for. It is the fastest road car in America. With its six cylinders, light weight and superlative riding comfort it produces a new sensation for the motorist. It is the finest car to ride in and drive ever produced. It is exceptional for its beauty and graceful proportions.

### Model M, 25 HP, Four Cylinder

Five-passenger touring car; 2300 pounds; 108-inch wheel base; tires, 34" x 4" front, 34 1/2" x 4 1/2" rear; cylinders, 4" x 4"; touring car, \$2700; limousine, \$3500; landaulet, \$3500.

Model M is designed to meet the requirements of those wanting a high-grade, five-passenger car of medium type. It has ample reserve power and speed. It rides so comfortably and is handled so easily that it readily outdistances heavy cars of twice the horse power.

Franklin tire equipment is such that the usual tire trouble is done away with. Where tires on other automobiles are good for only three to four thousand miles, on a Franklin they last a year or more, and service in excess of ten thousand miles is common. This is due to the use of extra large tires and because Franklin light weight and resilient construction are easy on tires.

## FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y

### BRANCHES

Albany N Y . . . . . 242 Washington Avenue  
Baltimore Md . . . . . Mount Royal and Maryland Avenues  
Boston Mass . . . . . 671 Boylston Street  
Buffalo N Y . . . . . 683 Main Street

Chicago Ill . . . . . 1450 Michigan Avenue  
Cincinnati O . . . . . 1114-1116 Race Street  
Cleveland O . . . . . 6016 Euclid Avenue  
New York City . . . . . Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue

Pittsburg Pa . . . . . 5926 Baum Street  
Rochester N Y . . . . . 74 North Street  
San Francisco Cal . . . . . 406 Golden Gate Avenue  
St Louis Mo . . . . . 1306 Olive Street

### REGULARLY APPOINTED DEALERS IN OTHER CITIES

Deliveries of 1911 Franklins are on schedule, selection of date being on order of sale. Send for illustrated catalogue.

# 11

## Reader-Support Determines Value

Which periodical gives the greater value—the greater prestige—to its advertisers: that which is supported mainly by the advertisers themselves, or that which is supported by the readers? Which stands higher in the homes to which it goes? Which carries the greater weight?

### *\$3,000,000 in Subscriptions*

COLLIER'S is made up and published first of all for the *subscriber*. That is the underlying reason for its hold in the homes to which it goes—and that grip with its subscribers is the basic reason why COLLIER'S advertising space is an absolutely standard purchase.

The average generally-circulated periodical has a subscription revenue only slightly in excess of its advertising revenue. In some the proportion is higher and in others lower. There are periodicals whose advertising revenue decidedly exceeds their subscription revenue.

Though COLLIER'S advertising revenue is the third largest in the entire list of general periodicals, still its subscribers pay nearly three times as much toward its maintenance as the advertisers. There are 550,000 subscribers, and they pay three million dollars a year in subscriptions. This takes no count of the news stand sales.

### *The Significance of a High Subscription Price*

The above fact is one of tremendous significance. We value most those things which cost us most. It is a practical certainty that every issue of a periodical costing \$5.50 a year is going to hold its place on the reading table until it has been thoroughly read and examined by every adult member of the household. It is also certain that it carries prestige.

Do you know of any other periodical for which the American people pay as much, in the aggregate—or *one-half* as much—as they pay for COLLIER'S?

Let every advertiser selling anything to the American household, ask every publication soliciting his business for a statement showing its reader-support—the amount the American public as a whole has shown itself willing to pay for that medium per year.

# Collier's

*The National Weekly*

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# SEALPACKERCHIEF

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Sealed Packages of White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Men and Women

## When You Break the Seal,

you hold in your hand a snowy unfingered, ready-to-use handkerchief, folded to fit the pocket, soft finished and white looking, fresh from the board of an adept laundress.

Each handkerchief is dainty and inviting—germ proof and dust proof; the packing makes it so.

Price and quality never vary. Ask for SEALPACKERCHIEF the new name for a handkerchief.

On sale where handkerchiefs are sold.

Men's Packages	Women's Packages
Containing (All Pure Linen)	Containing (All Pure Linen)
1 for 10c	1 for 10c
3 for 25c	No. 7 No. 8 1 for 10c
5 for 35c	No. 1 No. 2 3 for 50c
7 for 45c	No. 3 No. 4 3 for 50c
9 for 55c	No. 5 No. 6 3 for 50c
11 for 65c	No. 9 No. 10 1 for 25c

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send (prepaid), on receipt of price. Address Dept. C.

The International Handkerchief Mfg. Co.  
136th & 137th Sts.  
and Willow Ave.  
New York



Take none but the genuine  
Mistake none for the genuine

## Book on Loose Leaf Record keeping FREE



## Moore's Modern Methods

This book contains 160 pages of information and instruction. 40 different forms illustrated and their use explained.

This book shows how our Loose Leaf Methods are adapted to any business, whether large or small, and how you can

save time and money in your office.

Write for it on your Business Stationery

**John C. Moore Corporation**  
Office and Factories  
658 Stone Street Rochester, N. Y.  
Agencies in all cities and towns



**THE NOFALT PIPE**  
INCOMPARABLE WITH ANYTHING EVER CONTRIBUTED TO THE SMOKER'S OUTFIT. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE SECTIONAL ENGRAVING ILLUSTRATING A RADICALLY NEW PRINCIPLE IN PIPE CONSTRUCTION. Tobacco Bowl and Rectifying Chamber Horizontally Arranged. Smoke PURIFIED and COOLED while passing through ANTI-REFLECT COIL. SALIVA Absorbed by COIL NEVER REACHES TOBACCO. Bowl Revolves on German Silver Telescope Tube. Swing open to light. Close to smoke. TWO PUSH JOINTS. NO SORENESS. CLEANER. CLEANSER. HALF MOUTH. PLACE IN POCKET LIGHTED, NO DANGER, NO ODOR, NO NICOTINE. If for any reason a purchaser of this pipe should fail to obtain SATISFACTORY RESULTS we oblige ourselves to make good or REFUND THE MONEY. THE NOFALT PIPE is skillfully and correctly made of GENUINE FRENCH BRIAR, High Friction Finish, Solid Rubber Stem, STERLING SILVER MOUNTED, Put up in individual box with (10) Rectifying Coils, (1) Nickel Plated Tamper and Cleanser and Illustrated Directions, Sent Postpaid for \$1.00. Consult your dealer also.

The Irving Innovation Co., Suite B, 335 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

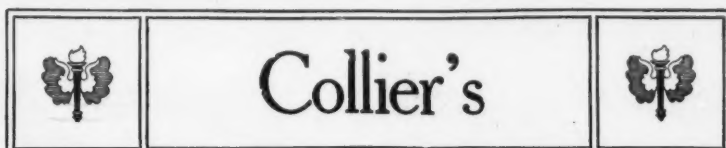
## Do Your Feet Ache?

THE Scholl "Foot-Easener" instantly relieves all foot ailments, such as tired, aching feet, weak ankles, flat feet, pain in feet or limbs, bunions, corns or callouses on the sole because it is a scientific foot arch cushion which firmly supports the arch of the foot, where the entire weight of your body is carried. "Foot-Easener" by removing the cause of the trouble, brings rest to the feet, body and nerves. Any first-class shoe dealer will place Scholl "Foot-Easener" in your old or new shoes on

### Ten Days' Trial

—then money back if you want it. Or sent direct, prepaid, on the same terms upon receipt of \$2.00, your shoe dealer's name and size of shoe. Send for FREE illustrated book.

THE C. SCHOLL MFG. CO.  
285 E. Madison St.  
Chicago, U. S. A.



★ ★ ★ Saturday, November 12, 1910 ★ ★ ★

Cover Design . . . . . Drawn by Edward Penfield

A Land's-Eye View of the Birdmen . . . . . Sketches by Rollin Kirby 8

Editorials . . . . . 9

What the World Is Doing.—A Pictorial Record of Current Events 11

## Outdoor America, Edited by Caspar Whitney

Giving City Children a Chance . . . . . Ralph D. Paine 17

Professional Baseball in 1910 . . . . . Herbert Reed 19

The Dance of the Laysan Albatross . . . . . W. K. Fisher 20

The Gymnasium of the Treetop . . . . . Clarence Deming 21

Shooting at Moving Game . . . . . T. S. Van Dyke 21

Farming with Gasoline . . . . . George E. Walsh 22

Making Hens Lay . . . . . Julian Burroughs 23

Some Record Makers. Photographs . . . . . 23

Polo Through British Eyes . . . . . Francis Grenfell 23

The Sportsman's View-Point . . . . . Caspar Whitney 24

The Average Man's Money . . . . . 32

The Church in Our Town.—Plain Talk from a Business Man . . . . . 36

Against Reno Divorces . . . . . Arthur Ruhl 40

VOLUME XLVI

NUMBER 8

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 416-430 West Thirtieth St.; London, 5 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C.; Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; also by Daw's, 17 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C. Copyright, 1910 by P. F. Collier & Son. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, and copyrighted in Great Britain and the British possessions, including Canada. Entered as second class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$6.80 a year. Christmas and Easter special issues, 25 cents.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscriber.

# Linus Yale, Jr., Lock Expert

Works of The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,  
at Stamford, Conn., in 1910

The works in 1870

**L**INUS Yale, Jr.—lock expert,—invented the pin-tumbler cylinder lock mechanism about 1860.

This was the *original Yale Cylinder Lock*—the first lock with the little flat key.

Partnership with Henry R. Towne came about through search for the mechanical engineer able to assure the highest possible *quality of manufacture*.

Linus Yale, Jr., is dead—but because of *Yale Quality* his name is more than famous,—it is familiar.

Mr. Towne has been president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company for the forty-two years of its existence.

Because of his insistence on *Yale Quality*, the first tiny shop has grown to the great works at Stamford pictured on this page.

Yale Cylinder and other Locks  
Yale Padlocks  
Yale Builders' Hardware

Blount and Yale Door Checks  
Yale Bank Locks  
Yale Triplex Chain Hoists

The basis of the first Yale success is the basis of constant Yale growth,—*Yale Quality*.

The prices of Yale Products are always reasonable. Any hardware merchant can supply them.

Send for a fascinating illustrated story book, "His First Latch Key."

**The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.**  
Makers of Yale Products 9 Murray St., N. Y.  
Chicago Philadelphia Boston San Francisco London Paris Hamburg

**YALE**

**YALE**

# 150 ROUND RED RUBBER FINGERS

Handy Hang-up Handle

**DON'T BLAME YOUR RAZOR**

when the fault is with your face. The Luxury will make any razor you have give a delightful shave. Softens the beard better than the hand. No muss. Its fairlike fingers carry the lather right down where the razor cuts. This prevents pulling, saves the razor's edge, and the gentle but invigorating massage quickly develops a firm, healthy skin, proof against shaving irritation.

## LUXURY LATHER BRUSH

prevents blackheads; stops ingrowing beard. Fingers of softest Para rubber. Brush of choicest French bristles blended with pure badger hair, vulcanized in hard rubber—cannot pull out.

**BOOK—"Well Lathered is Half Shaved"—FREE**

If your dealer hasn't the Luxury, send his name and \$3.00 and we will mail one prepaid. If you are willing to part with it after a month's trial, return it and we will refund your money. Only one a share.

**LUXURY SALES COMPANY, 386 River Street, Troy, N. Y.  
304 E. T. Bank Building, Montreal, Canada**

Ladies and Gentlemen appreciate the refined excellence of the

# ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE

Hair Tonic, for the scalp and hair, is the most beneficial of all hair preparations. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Vegetal is a toilet water and perfume containing the very soul of the living blossom. A fragrant and lasting delight. 75 cts. per bottle. (6 oz.)

Ask your dealer. 10 cts. sent to our American offices will bring you a liberal testing bottle of either of these fine preparations. Write to-day.

**PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD**  
516 ED. PINAUD Bldg., NEW YORK

# Boston Garter

*Velvet Grip*

The Boston Garter grasps the leg and your half hose in a way that feels good and safe.

See that BOSTON GARTER is stamped on the clasp.

**WORN THE WORLD OVER BY WELL DRESSED MEN**

Sample Pair, Cotton, 25c., Silk, 50c.  
Mailed on Receipt of Price

**GEORGE FROST CO., Makers**  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## Keep Out Cold and Wind WITH A BEACH JACKET

Is as warm as an overcoat, cheap as a sweater, washes and wears like iron. While playing or working in wind or cold you will always be comfortable with a **Beach Jacket**.

It is made of a specially knit woolen cloth of handsome dark blue with gray stripes, is reinforced with specially prepared cold-proof lining, has strongest button fasteners, is braided-bound to prevent wearing. You can wear it over your vest and under your coat, or in place of an overcoat.

**Price \$2.00**

It is furnished without sleeves at \$2.00; a coat without collar, \$3.25; a coat with collar, \$3.50.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship prepaid upon receipt of price. Address Coat Dept. for our catalog.

**W. W. BROWN, P.O. Box 84, WORCESTER, MASS.**

**Barrett Specification Roofs**



### 3,530,000 Feet of Roofing

Gravel and slag roofs laid along the lines of The Barrett Specification, cover most of the first class buildings of the country, because the experience of more than 60 years has proven that,

- 1st—They keep out water, and that is what a roof is for.
- 2d—Their cost per year of service is lower than any other kind.
- 3d—There is no painting, coating or similar maintenance cost.

Claims regarding other roofings should be met with this question: "Can you refer me to anyone who has used say 500 squares of your roofing on a comparatively flat surface for 10 years and bought any more of it?"

Then investigate any such claims, for such roofs are rare except in the salesman's imagination. Exaggerated and untrue claims sometimes sell other roofings, because the principles of Barrett Specification Roofs are not well known to the

purchaser. Once he understands the long service they give, and the low cost per year of service, he will have no other kind.

The photographs herewith show, in the following order, three of the largest manufacturing plants in the country; Singer Manufacturing Company, Oliver Chilled Plow Co., and Studebaker Manufacturing Company, located at South Bend, Ind. The roof area amounts to 3,530,000 square feet. These roofs are laid

along the lines of The Barrett Specification, and many of them have been giving satisfactory service for almost a quarter of a century. Booklet and other information regarding Barrett Specification Roofs, mailed free on request to our nearest office.

**BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.**  
 New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston  
 St. Louis Cleveland Pittsburg Cincinnati  
 Kansas City Minneapolis New Orleans London, Eng.




## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD



### Bulletin.

### OPENING OF THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN NEW YORK.

On Sunday, November 27, full train service will be inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad to and from its new station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York City.

The location of the **Pennsylvania Station**, one block from Broadway, two blocks from Fifth Avenue, is in the heart of the hotel, club, and theatre district of Manhattan. Within a short radius are located the majority of the big retail stores and restaurants. The Seventh Avenue surface cars and the Eighth Avenue surface cars pass its doors; the Thirty-fourth Street surface cars (crosstown) pass its Thirty-fourth Street entrance, and stations of the Sixth Avenue Elevated and Hudson and Manhattan Tubes are a short block from its main entrance.

Time tables showing the service to and from the **Pennsylvania Station** are now being arranged, and may be obtained at Ticket Offices before the opening of the Station.

Connections will be made at Manhattan Transfer (near Newark) with local trains to and from the downtown stations by way of Jersey City, so that downtown New York passengers who desire may continue to use the Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Stations and the Hudson Terminal Station of the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes.

It Hits  
Like the  
Hammer  
of Thor, the

# WINCHESTER

.401 CALIBER

### Model 1910 Self-Loading Rifle

This repeater, which is the latest Winchester product, has speed and power plus. It's speedy because, being reloaded by the recoil of the fired cartridge, it can be shot as fast as the trigger can be pulled. It's powerful because it handles a cartridge of the most modern type—one that strikes a blow of 2038 foot pounds. The knock-down, shocking power of this cartridge, with its heavy bullet of large diameter, driven with high velocity, is tremendous; and the combination of such power with the rapidity of fire which this rifle is capable of, makes it unusually desirable for hunting the biggest of big game. There is no rifle made which will deliver five as powerful blows in as few seconds as the Winchester Model 1910.

Ask your dealer to show you one, or send for circular fully describing this rifle.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.



## Important Announcement

in connection with

### Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books

When Dr. Eliot made the statement that he had undertaken to select "A Five-Foot Shelf of Books" the faithful and considerate reading of which would "give any man the essentials of a liberal education even if he devote to them but fifteen minutes a day" nearly every newspaper in the country devoted more or less space to this valuable item of news.

Following conjecture as to what books would be selected, numerous lists of volumes appeared, all of them purporting to be the "Five-Foot Shelf," and, all of them incomplete—all of them inaccurate. These lists left out two-thirds or more of the books which Dr. Eliot actually selected for his Five-Foot Shelf. There was some criticism of the list of books, based on the incomplete and incorrect lists, the critics not taking the trouble to determine if the lists published in the newspapers were actually the work of Dr. Eliot. The correct contents may be had for the asking.

### Let Us Mail You This Book Free

We have published a 64-page book containing the list of contents of Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf, and much other interesting information. **THIS BOOK IS VALUABLE** to everybody who has a library, whether large or small. We will mail you a copy postpaid, free of charge, and without obligation on your part, on request.

P. F. COLLIERS & SON  
416 West 13th Street  
NEW YORK

Please mail to me the 64-page Book containing the official list of contents of The Harvard Classics (Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books).

Send this Coupon for the FREE BOOK

Name .....

Address .....



## COLLIER'S NATIONAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

**CHICAGO, ILL.**  
**Chicago Beach Hotel** 51st Hou. and Lake Shore. American or European plan. Only 10 minutes' ride from city, near South Park System. 450 rooms, 250 private baths. Illus. Booklet on request.  
**SEATTLE, WASH.**  
**Hotel Savoy** "12 stories of solid comfort." Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms. 135 baths. Eng. grill. \$1.50 up.

## A Home Law Course That Fits for the Bar

Not a "short cut." Not a makeshift. Not a condensed summary. A complete, thorough College Law Course, covering every form of legal procedure and document. Prepared and taught by expert attorneys. Books, lessons, slide helps, lectures, illustrative cases, examinations, suggestions, encouragement and counsel.

This school, founded 20 years ago, has graduates who have passed bar examinations in every State in the Union, many of them with averages far above applicants from resident law colleges. Its course is endorsed by bench, bar and business men.

Here is an unequalled opportunity for the employed young man of ambition and purpose to study law under competent guidance, during spare time, at reasonable expense, and prepare himself for a successful career at the Bar or in Business. The demand for such men is great.

By all means send for the catalogue and "evidence," whether you have decided to become a lawyer or not.

**SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW**  
 100 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**I Made Big Money**  
 Selling Metallic Signs What this man did you can do. Easy money. Everybody buys quick. Best letters ever made for signs on store fronts, office windows, house numbers, etc.; resembles finest gold leaf. Letters all ready to put on. Put up a complete sign in a few minutes. Big demand everywhere. A gold mine for agents. Great side-line for traveling men. Write today for free sample of letters and bona fide testimonials from those who have made big money. Make more easy money than you ever made before.

**METALLIC SIGN LETTER CO., 418 N. Clark St., Chicago**

**THE BEST LIGHT**  
 Makes and burns its own gas and produces a pure white, steady, safe, 100 candle power light. No wick, smoke, dirt, grease or odor.

**Lighted instantly. Over 800 styles. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.**  
**THE BEST LIGHT CO.**  
 7-35 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

**STUDY ELECTRICITY**  
 In this Electrical Center  
 Complete college training in less time, at less expense. Two year course, covering every phase of generation, transmission and application. Super-equipment—laboratory, machines and apparatus. Graduate engineers for instructors. Winter Term begins January 3, 1911. Write for details.

**BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE**  
 No. 102 College Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**I TEACH Penmanship BY MAIL**  
 I won the World's First Prize for best course in Penmanship. Under my guidance you can become an expert penman. Am placing many of my students as instructors in commercial colleges at high salaries. If you wish to become a better penman, write me. I will send you FREE one of my Favorite Pens and a copy of the Ransomarian Journal.

**C. W. RANSOM, 729 Reliance Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**STUDY LAW at Home**  
 Become a lawyer. We make your home a university. Leading Correspondence Law Course in America—recognized by resident colleges. New text, specially prepared by 20 Deans and leading univ. law school teachers. We guarantee to coach free any graduate failing to pass bar examination. Special Business Law Course. "Legally-trained men always succeed." Over 10,000 students enrolled. Begin now. Easy terms. Catalog and Particulars Free.

**La Salle Extension University, Box 738A, Chicago, Ill.**

**Copy This Sketch**  
 You can make big money as an illustrator or cartoonist for newspapers or magazines. My practical system of personal individual lessons by mail will develop your talent. Fifteen years' successful work for newspapers and magazines qualifies me to teach you. Copy this sketch of President Taft. Let me see what you can do with it. Send it to me with \$5 in stamps and I will send you a test lesson plate, also collection of drawings showing possibilities for YOU.

**The Landon School of Illustrating and Cartooning**  
 1455 Schofield Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

**ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES**  
 Offers to young women a three years' course of unexcelled, practical and theoretical training in Cook County Hospital, of 1,200 beds, including large children's and contagious departments. Special obstetrics in Lying-in Hospital. Private duty in private institutions. Practical courses in Dietetics, Physical Culture, and Massage. Six Scholarships. Monthly payments during entire training. Comfortable Home. Address Supp.

**502 HONORE STREET, CHICAGO**

**Home Study LAW DEPARTMENT**  
 Intercontinental University  
 Preparation for bar examination of any State by mail. Personal instruction by Judge Wm. Macon Coleman, A.M., Ph.D., Dean. Courses also in Oratory and Argumentation. Founders of this National School include late David J. Brewer, U.S. Supreme Court Senator; Chauncey M. Depew; Edward Everett Hale; Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Chairman Interstate Commerce Commission. Write for Catalogue.

**Hon. Depew, President**  
**U. S. U., 1400 R St., Washington, D. C.**

**Hahnemann Medical College**  
 51st regular session opened September 27th. Laboratory equipment complete. Clinical facilities unexcelled. Four years' course. For detailed information address **C. HENRY WILSON, Registrar, 3129 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, Ill.**



# Editorial Bulletin



★ ★ ★ Saturday, November 12, 1910 ★ ★ ★

## Collier's Thanksgiving Number

Which appears next week, will be a gaily colored and attractive holiday issue, both from the number of its art features and from the entertaining stories which it will contain. The contents will include the following:

### A Double-Page Drawing in Full Color

#### Sampling the Cider

By  
**CLARA ELSENE PECK**  
 and  
**J. L. S. WILLIAMS**

#### Where Ignorance Was Bliss

A Story by **Charles Belmont Davis**

Illustrated in Color by **Henry Raleigh**

#### El Dorado

A Poem by **Bliss Carman**

With a Decoration by **Franklin Booth**

#### From Pumpkin to Pumpkin

A Page of Cartoons in which are outlined the principal events of the year from Thanksgiving 1909 to Thanksgiving 1910

By **F. T. RICHARDS**

#### Disillusionment

A Story by **Edwin Björkman**

Illustrated in Color by **A. B. Frost**

#### Simon Simpson's Thanksgiving Dinner

A page of humorous drawings in color

By **RODNEY THOMSON**

#### The Thanksgiving Game

A Cartoon

By **E. W. KEMBLE**

All included in a Brilliant and Appropriate Cover

By **F. WALTER TAYLOR**

In addition to these special attractions there will be the usual editorial and photographic features, What the World Is Doing, and the newly enlarged financial department, The Average Man's Money

### Two Hermits and Two Lions

When two such grizzled fishermen as Hiram Sprogg and Rosia Vannote have laid away in their respective broken teapots money enough to retire from the sea and its rheumatic breezes to a ten-acre clearing in the Jersey woods; and when "Boswell's Biggest and Best Circus and Munificent and Magnificent Menagerie," showing in a near-by town, allows the escape of two man-eating lions, there will very naturally follow some of the incidents which make up "Where Ignorance Was Bliss," by Charles Belmont Davis.

"With each succeeding year their interest in the outside world, which included all the territory lying between Lakehurst and Ocean View, dwindled into no interest at all, their beards grew to abnormal lengths, and their bronzed skin turned a brown as deep as their own pine needles, and as tough as shoe leather." And consequently when a case of champagne has found its way into their calloused hands, brightening up the general outlook, they are ready to take an enthusiastic share in the situation which presently develops.

### Little Things That Count

A very small occurrence in childhood sometimes may leave a life impression. Such an occurrence is related in "Disillusionment," by Edwin Björkman. This is the story of a boy—an old man now—and a pair of steers.

"I was only a little feller then—I hadn't got through with school even when my father says to me one day: 'If you'll break in a pair o' steers, I'll let you have 'em for your own'. . . They was the finest steers I ever seed, an' I let nobody handle 'em but myself, an' I just growed to love 'em." And then came the man who wanted his father to sell them.



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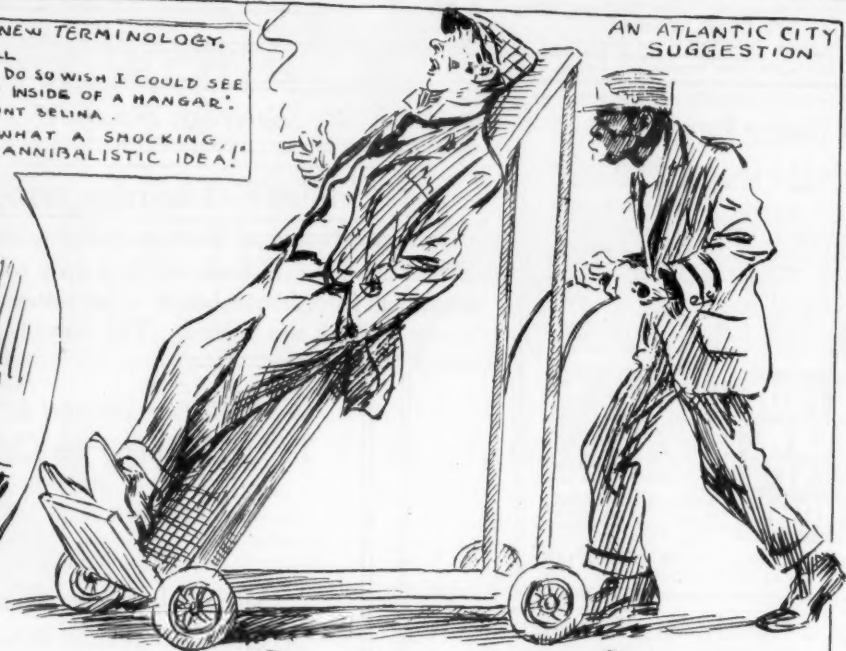
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 "I DO SO WISH I COULD SEE  
 THE INSIDE OF A HANGAR."  
 AUNT SELINA  
 "WHAT A SHOCKING, I  
 CANNIBALISTIC IDEA."



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A GLANCE AT THE  
 BULLETIN BOARD  
 SHOWED JUST  
 HOW THINGS  
 FLEW

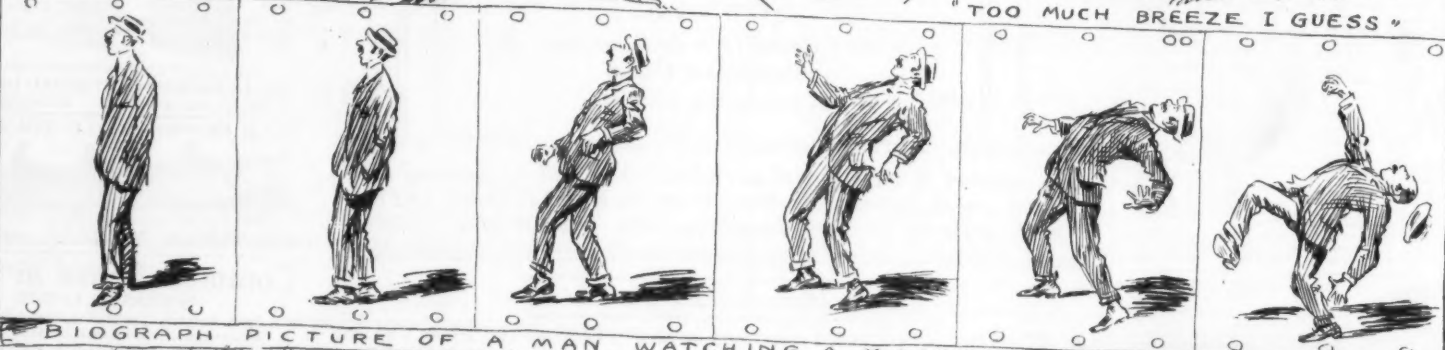


VICTIM  
 OF A  
 COLLISION

THE MACHINES  
 ARE AMERICAN  
 AND FRENCH  
 BUT THE  
 CLOTHES  
 ARE ENGLISH



"TOO MUCH BREEZE I GUESS"



BIOGRAPH PICTURE OF A MAN WATCHING A MACHINE



THE FIRST DAY  
 WAS DAMP

A Land's-Eye View of the Birdmen





# Collier's

## The National Weekly

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers  
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street  
NEW YORK

November 12, 1910

### Why Pay More?

**W**ASTES OF MATERIAL, wastes of friction, wastes of design, wastes of effort, wastes of crude organization and administration—in those divisions Mr. EMERSON, in his fascinating book on "Efficiency," sums up the usual conditions. He tells us that railroad repair shops throughout the country do not show fifty per cent efficiency on an average as regards either material or labor. Mr. F. W. TAYLOR, the pioneer in the movement to introduce scientific methods into organization, has been proving the correctness of his ideas in practise more and more conclusively for a quarter of a century. In the crude labor of picking up pig-iron and putting it on to cars he increased the amount accomplished more than fourfold, the change being represented by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 53; partly, to be sure, by selecting suitable men, but very largely by arranging more intelligently the times for every movement, the relation of work to rest, the right weight for a shovel-load, and the right size and shape of a shovel. In one foundry the efficiency was greatly increased by merely reducing the size of the rough bushing, to lessen the effort of removing unnecessary iron. In another big locomotive shop the output was doubled, with less labor costs, mainly by changing the location of the machines, so as to facilitate the progress of work from one to the other. Locomotive repairs average from 8 to 12 cents a mile, where they ought to average 4. On two roads they cost 12 and 16, where they should cost 6. On a transcontinental line repair costs per mile were reduced from nearly 14 to 8 by persistent effort, and when the effort was relaxed they went up to 17. They ought to be 6. Eastern and Southern roads on the whole are worse.

"Coal wastes in railroads are almost as bad as labor and material wastes."

"The total amount of preventable material and labor wastes and losses in American railroad operations and maintenance approximates \$300,000,000 a year."

"Many of the operating and maintenance methods are extremely wasteful, at least fifty-one per cent above reasonable standard."

These estimates of Mr. EMERSON can easily be supplemented by the studies and experiences of other experts, like TAYLOR, ORCUTT, CARPENTER, GANTT, HALSEY, HATHEWAY, and BARTH. We hope the Interstate Commerce Commission will provide itself with the facts to be obtained from such expert economic engineers, as in a week or two it is again to listen to Mr. LOUIS D. BRANDEIS's argument against the application of certain railroads for permission to raise their rates. Mr. BRANDEIS's argument is that if a railroad is running with an efficiency thirty per cent below standard it ought to wipe out a little of that waste before it asks the public to pay for it in higher rates. Mr. BRANDEIS's statement of the facts is backed by the highest expert testimony. If it can not be controverted by the roads, how can the Interstate Commerce Commission escape the conclusion? Instead of putting a premium on inefficiency, by allowing the requested advance, they should tell the roads to bring themselves up to a reasonably efficient organization, and thus bring about a notable benefit at once to themselves, their employees, and the whole American public. If the commission wishes a collection of volumes on the subject, it can procure them from the "Engineering Magazine."

### Flying for Uncle Sam

**T**HE WRIGHT BROTHERS stand highest among the many who have patiently and brilliantly worked out the problem of flying in our day. France has one hundred aeroplanes in her army. The United States Government has just one, and does not furnish money to keep that one repaired.

### Self-Help

**T**HE INDIVIDUAL HIMSELF is master of his fate, and responsible for it. After all,

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,  
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure."

If in every one of the elections last Tuesday the best man had won, if all the progressive measures had been adopted, if every altruistic movement that animates this nation to-day should achieve unanimous adoption, if even the dream of perfect brotherhood should win approval at the polls, not all these things combined would be as potent for the happiness of any man among those for whose help they are intended, as the simple exercise of individual qualities that are within the boundaries of his own soul. The efforts of thousands of philanthropists during twoscore years were necessary to get statutes which should guarantee a certain amount of sun and air to dwellers in city tenements—and not one of those dwellers but could have got these things and infinitely improved

his lot by a two days' walk into the country and a determination to endure the temporary discomfort of adjustment to new surroundings and new acquaintances. Are there limits to the fundamental usefulness of those who love their brother men too well and not wisely? Do sympathy and help sometimes destroy initiative and endurance? Any able-bodied man can step from the train in any town in Kansas to-day, be working to-morrow at a dollar a day more than it costs him to live, within a year have his home in a sunny cottage, in five years own forty acres of land producing four crops of alfalfa a year, and in twenty be a substantial man with sons and daughters in the State University. The same is true of Missouri and of Arkansas. Who that has seen the fat fields and rich virgin soil of that Southwestern country can help wishing some one would lead an exodus of those city men who have a precarious tenure on nine dollars a week, fear to face the rent collector, and raise a literally half-starved generation in the progressive degeneration of the city-bred?

### For Example

**I**N THE EARLY PART of March, 1855, a native of Ireland arrived in New York with eight dollars in his pocket. He struck off into the country, asking at every farm for a steady job and paying for a meal and a night's lodging with a few hours' work. He finally found a place at fifteen dollars a month, board with the farmer's family, and a room in the garret. Out of his pay, in the course of time, he bought a hundred acres of land at a hundred dollars an acre. It was practically new land. He built a house with his own hands, a barn with the timber on the land, and, with the help of his neighbors, dug the ditches and built the fences. He raised nine useful sons and daughters and led a happy life. To-day any man can get twice the wages and buy the farm, with all its improvements, at half the price: only one-fourth the period of saving and waiting is required of the man who makes the effort to-day. What comparison is there between that Irish farmer's corn-fields, the cattle on his hills, his peaceful Sunday afternoons, and the harried life of the underfed city workman? No laws helped the immigrant except harsh ones which caused an economic situation that pushed him from his home and put him upon his own initiative and self-help.

### Records

**J**UDGE DEUEL still remains on the bench, in spite of the full public exposure of his part in the conduct of "Town Topics." RICHARD ACHILLES BALLINGER is still in the Cabinet of the President of the United States. It seems to us that these two gentlemen are tied for the leadership in persistent sticking to a job, but if any of our readers wish to suggest rivals, our mind is open always.

### Howells on Twain

**T**ENDERLY MR. HOWELLS touches upon the qualities of his friend SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, faults along with virtues, without leaving any wound. The short and gentle volume is full of an interpretation which is subtle with a sense of one drawing near to the end himself. Doubtless such realization was sharpened by the passing of an almost lifelong intimacy. Fullness of life and the teaching of many years go to the making of that spirit.

"The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,  
Lets in new light through chinks that Time has made."

Youth has the best of it in so many ways—in verve and charm and energy, in color and motion, intensity and versatility, freshness of feeling and depth of passion. But the tone of an all-pervading loving-kindness, the climate of a soul perfected through bitter experience—that is reserved for those who, being about to die, salute the world.

### Navy Arguments

**T**HE EDITORIAL which we printed some weeks ago recommending an extension of the educational facilities in the United States Navy has aroused considerable patriotic indignation, as is sure to happen whenever there is put forward the mere idea of improvement being possible in any of our institutions. We have read these protests with care. As to illiteracy, it is a "fluke," and very rare, but it does happen. As to the main point, there is no doubt that some of the men in the navy do take correspondence school work, but they pay a large price for it, and naturally can not have as close and adequate direction as they should have. One navy officer writes to us that the present policy of the navy is "to try to fit men for continuous service, not to encourage the introduction of knowledge which does not benefit the service." This state-

ment needs little comment. Everything that will improve the outlook of the ordinary man, whether in the workshop or in the army or navy, will be an asset to our nation. If we make the intelligence of the average man higher and offer an inducement for him to enter the navy and to secure a better education there than he does now, the navy will be obviously of greater advantage to the country. The Germans have realized that if you make a man more intelligent and better educated his mind goes into the project and helps to strengthen his country. The blue-jackets to-day are doing extra work in spite of lacking the help which they should receive. If much is being done without the correct organized effort, it is only a further demonstration that the very best organization ought to be offered to the men. The Y. M. C. A. is at present trying to organize just such work as we recommended. The criticisms which have been launched upon us do not bother us. As an old lobbyist once observed: "It is only the dead who are never criticized."

#### What Do You Think of This?

SOME YEARS AGO a letter was sent out of which the following is a part:

"I do not want to bother you too much, but I want to know what your opinion is of an idea I have of getting in replies from the Dr. Greene magazines that we are going to put out. I believe a cash prize offer in these cases is too cut and dried and there has been too much of it done. Therefore, I thought out a plan where we will offer about ten trips to the St. Louis Exposition, which does not take place until next spring, but which would be very attractive to the people in the lower and middle classes. The plan is to give tickets to a man and his wife or two men, or whomever the prize winners may select in about ten cases, subject to conditions about as follows: They must have taken one bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura between September 1, 1903, and January 1, 1904, and must send in a piece of the carton showing they have actually purchased a bottle. Then they must send in a letter after the bottle has been taken telling how much good it has done. To the ones it has done the most good we will give these trips. Of course, this explanation is very rough, but I want to know what you think of it. To me it seems a good thing; it will appeal to the classes of people we want to reach. The people here seem enthusiastic over it, but I would like to know what you think."

The letter speaks for itself. Happily it is not lost to history. Our only regret is inability to furnish the testimonials which deserved and won the prizes.

#### Protecting Forests

AN OPINION HAS BEEN SENT to us about the protection of forests, which is sufficiently interesting to make us glad to give it space:

"TO THE EDITOR OF COLLIER'S:

"Sir—Forty years ago the 'muly' and 'sash saws' of the Pacific Coast cut off a few acres each of timber land, and to-day these tracts are the most densely wooded and the most valuable of any timber lands on the Coast from the standpoint of posterity. Where fires have been kept out of these tracts the young timber is thick 'as the hair on a dog's back,' and is growing with incredible rapidity into the very best quality of timber.

"Here and there in the natural forest is a tract similar to these little patches of 'logged off' land, and it is these most valuable tracts that are easiest to catch fire and hardest to put out when once caught. What should be done to protect these areas?

"Much foolishness has been written on this subject by those who mean well, but have little practical knowledge of the question.

"I own a few acres of this young timber, tall, slender, thick-standing, that I am anxious to make safe from fire. How will I do this?

"Certainly not in any of the ways that seem to find favor in the eyes of those who never personally conducted a forest fire: such as fire guards, consisting of wide strips of cleared land around the land to be protected, foot trails through the land, telephone lines to call in help when fire gets started, etc.

"The utter futility of sectionizing the forest is known to every fire fighter who has seen burning cones, twigs, punk, etc., dropped miles ahead of the main fire. No 'guards,' however broad, would avail in front of a 'head fire' in a high wind, or even on a still day with an occasional whirlwind.

"I shall not 'protect' my trees from fire. On the contrary, I shall deliberately set out fire among them, but I will choose *my own time*, and it will be a safe time to do the job—just after the first fall rains come, or in the spring just before fire will run in the open timber.

"In the fall burning I shall choose a rainy day before the needles underneath get soaked, and while the needles on the trees are too wet to burn.

"Later on, when the lighter debris is burnt off, I will put fire into dead logs and standing dead snags—the worst fire spreaders on earth—that are not yet wet enough to refuse to burn. After my little 'Forest Reserve' is once burnt over, I shall fire it *every year* and not allow debris to accumulate.

"The only practical way to prevent forest fires is to burn up what they feed on, and do it at a time when it can be safely done.

"A large force of men for one or two years to get rid of the present mass of needles and fallen timber, and after that systematic firing by the regular forestry force—that is all there is to it.

LINCOLN BRADEN, Carbon, California."

Mr. BRADEN expresses well an old idea of protecting the forest, based upon the assumption that the country will never be any more thickly settled than it is now, and that it will not be possible to prevent fires from getting started. He is perfectly right in his idea that forest guards, telephone lines, and trails are useless by themselves. Taken in connection with an adequate force of rangers, however, they are extremely valuable. The thing to do is not to continue burning up the very young seedlings for the sake of protecting the older ones, and not to run the risk of recurring intentional fires, any one of which, if set out at the wrong time, or overtaken by a high wind, might become exceedingly dangerous. The object should be to stop fires altogether. If the Forest Service had been able to keep a reasonably adequate force of men on the forests that were burning last summer, the great calamities would not have occurred. The States in which they took place should study the votes of their representatives in Washington.

#### Glory

NEBRASKA IN 1909 produced corn more valuable than all the gold mined in the United States and Alaska, and worth more than our total tobacco crop. She produced wheat worth more than the total sugar production of the United States; live stock worth more than the crude petroleum of the whole United States; live stock, grain, poultry, butter, eggs, and fruit worth more than the coal in the United States, outside of Illinois; hay worth more than all the gold and silver produced in Alaska; cereals worth more than the product of all our copper mines; grass and grain and live stock worth more than all the iron ore. This is according to the report of the Committee of the Legislature and the reports made to the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. To be a little more frivolous, if the eggs laid by Nebraska hens in 1909 were placed in a double row end to end they would be three times as long as the railroad mileage built in the United States in 1908. If the permanent school fund of Nebraska were converted into dollar bills and laid end to end, the line would reach from Omaha to Salt Lake City, but it probably would not be left for very long. Less than half of the tillable land in Nebraska is under cultivation, and forty years ago the region which is now Nebraska was frequently designated upon the maps of school geographies as part of "The Great American Desert."

#### Is This True?

THE SILLY SEASON IS PAST. This story is from New Jersey. Certain cows were discovered romping and assuming unsteady attitudes of marked hilarity, exchanging winks and roistering wildly. When their owner saw them, visions of some new sort of cholera assailed him. About to send for a veterinarian, he discovered that a large tub of apple mash at a near-by cider mill had been licked clean. The cows were relieved by applications of ice-water and wet cloths bound about their heads. After copious drafts from a brook, they escaped from their pasture in the evening and were discovered downtown waiting eagerly outside a temperance lecture hall. Christmas is only six weeks away.

#### What It Is

CONCERNING DRAMA ARISTOTLE once laid down laws and distinctions which have been discussed and mulled over. LESSING and others have taken a hand. These have the disadvantage of not being strictly up to the minute. The silence has been broken. An oracle has set down ultimately some distinctions of the drama of to-day. He appears to be a press agent. At any rate, we came upon his dissertation in the "Nonpareil-Journal" of West Salem, Wisconsin. He begins by speaking of his show, "Sparks, the Rounder":

"'Sparks, the Rounder,' is not a drama, vaudeville, or burlesque show.

"No, it is something better than either. It is a Musical Farce Comedy.

"It may be well to explain why we call it a Musical Farce Comedy and why we say better than either.

"There are so many people that think that the words Musical Comedy apply to music, comedy, and girls—that is to say, a chorus of girls.

"We use farce in the middle, which is proper, since there is no chorus with 'Sparks, the Rounder.' We have nothing but artists, who can sing, dance, or produce comedy.

"A Drama, as a rule, is a reproduction of every-day life that brings tears to the eyes.

"A vaudeville show is just a matter of so many people following each other on the stage, each doing a stunt. There is no story or plot in a vaudeville show. Therefore one can not get interested.

"A Burlesque is not patronized by ladies or children, and we cater to them especially.

"This show has a story to it, with lots of comedy, backed up with singing and dancing—dancing that is not out of place.

"Mr. HEIDER and his son, FREDERICK, have staged 'Sparks, the Rounder,' in such a manner that it will please every one.

"At the Opera House, West Salem."

This theoretical classification is happily monumental. Whatever "Sparks, the Rounder" actually is as a work of art, it has served its purpose.

#### Fame

"AND SOME HAVE GREATNESS THRUST UPON THEM." This is the case with a low comedian in Oklahoma. He has not had to struggle up the rocky steeps of achievement. At one stroke of the pen he has been set among the Olympians. The morning after his appearance the local paper said of him:

"He is an artist . . . because of his easy manner, his really humorous humor, his splendid voice, and his good, good looks. He is much more clever than EDDIE FOY, and he is going to be, ere many moons, the equal of GEORGE M. COHAN."

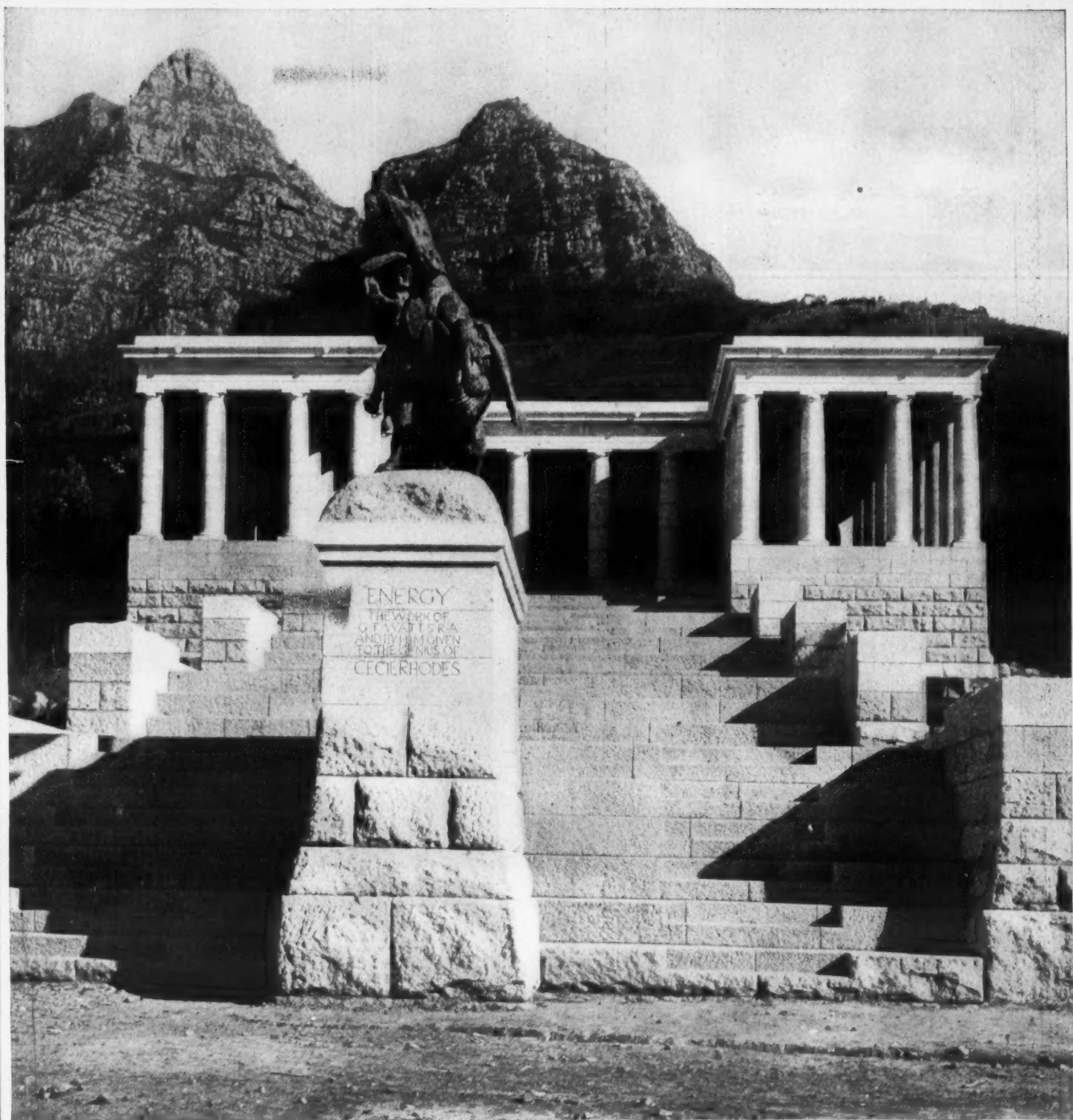
This is enough for one life. May the young man live up to the superlative and choice praise which he has so early won.

#### What Is Indian Summer?

THE FULNESS AND GLORY of Indian summer is felt throughout the agricultural regions of the West. The sun there is prodigal of his wealth. The air is filled with the breath of morning wine. One by one the leaves drop in a hundred colors. Grain cribs bulge and roads are lined with teams straining under their weight of wheat. The shoats lie in the wallows. The cattle whisk their tails in shady corners. The hired man lazily prods his plow-team, moving slowly through the upturning furrows.



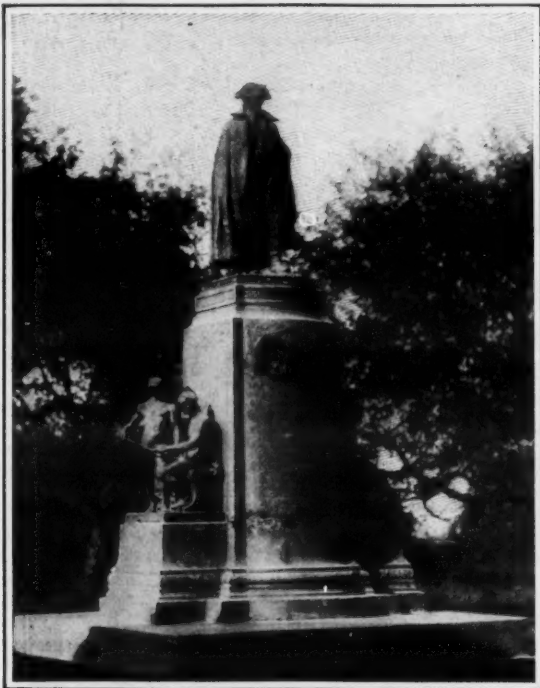
# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The Cecil Rhodes Memorial in South Africa

**C**OMMANDING a great panorama of land and sea, with a rugged wall of mountains at the rear, this memorial was recently erected at the base of Table Mountain, Cape Colony, in the beautiful grounds which have been thrown open, at their former owner's wish, to the people of Cape Town. It was designed by J. M. Swan, R. A., while the central figure, called Physical Energy, is by Watt. Although Cecil Rhodes, the statesman, during his life, was principally identified with South Africa, since his death in 1902 his name has attained world-wide significance—especially in America—on account of the Rhodes Scholarships at the University of Oxford. He bequeathed a part of his fortune to the support of 190 scholarships, directing that two candidates be selected from each State and Territory of the United States, fifteen from Germany, and from one to nine from each of the British Colonies. In October, 1904, seventy-two Rhodes scholars entered Oxford—forty-three Americans, twenty-four Colonials, and five Germans. In 1906 the full number were in attendance, and since that time the roster has been maintained—since vacancies are filled by new appointments. The examinations are qualifying rather than competitive, and three-tenths of credit only are given to a candidate for literary and scholastic merit; the remainder are awarded according to his love of outdoor sports; for the qualities of courage, generosity, and kindness; for high moral character; and especially for ambition to serve and lead in important public affairs.

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



To a German Hero of the American Revolution

THIS statue of General Frederick William Baron von Steuben, modeled by Albert Jaeger, was erected by the United States to the memory of the German officer who volunteered and served as Instructor-General of the Continental Army in the American Revolution. The monument will be unveiled in Washington, D. C., December 7, in the presence of General von Steuben's great grandnephew

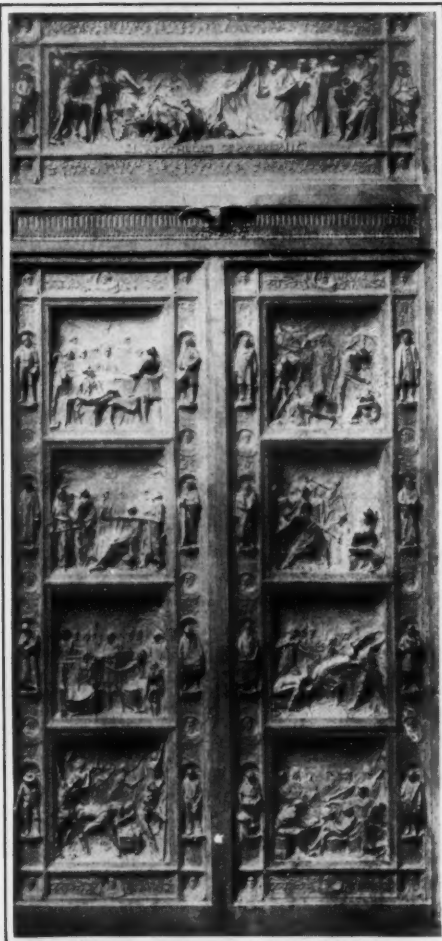
A New Work of Art for the Capitol

THE Amateis bronze doors for the west entrance to the Capitol at Washington are now finished, and will remain on exhibition at the National Museum until the new front of the Capitol is completed. The doors were designed by Prof. Louis Amateis—an Italian-American. On the side of each panel are statuettes of famous Americans, while at the corners are cast medallions of others who contributed to the nation's history. The doors are nearly 8 feet in width and more than 13 feet in height. In the transom the sculptor has represented the idea "Apotheosis of America." On the eight panels are scenes depicting Jurisprudence, Science, Art, Mining, Agriculture, Steam, Electricity, Engineering, Naval Architecture, and Commerce

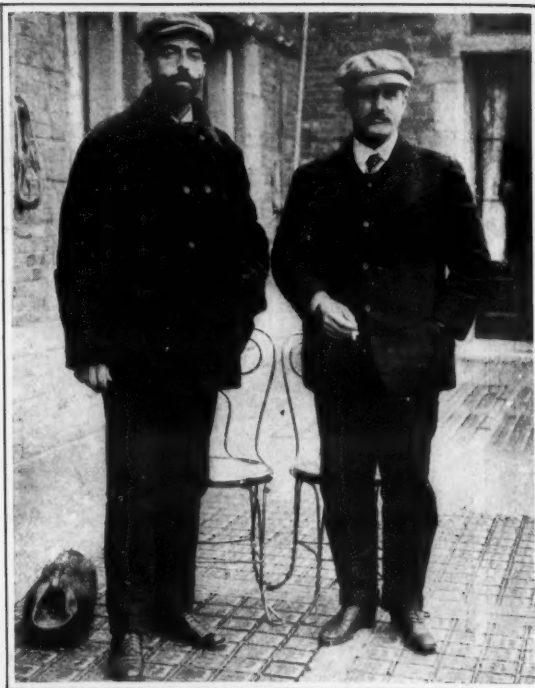
Averill W. Harriman

Mrs. B. R. Odell

Mrs. E. H. Harriman



The Amateis doors for the National Capitol

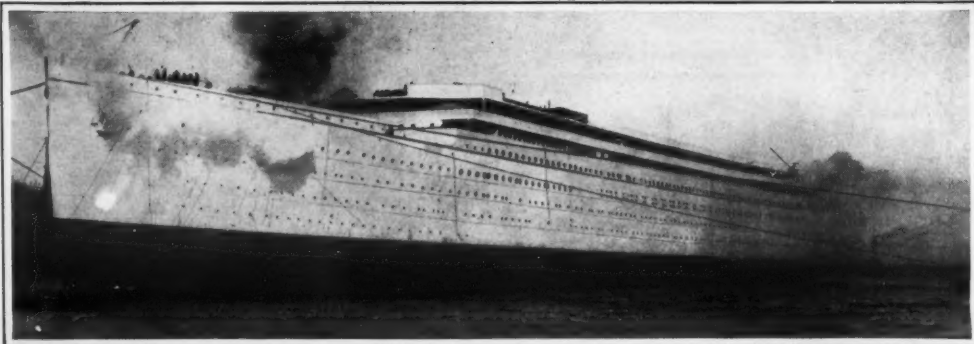


Record Holders for Long-Distance Balloon Flight

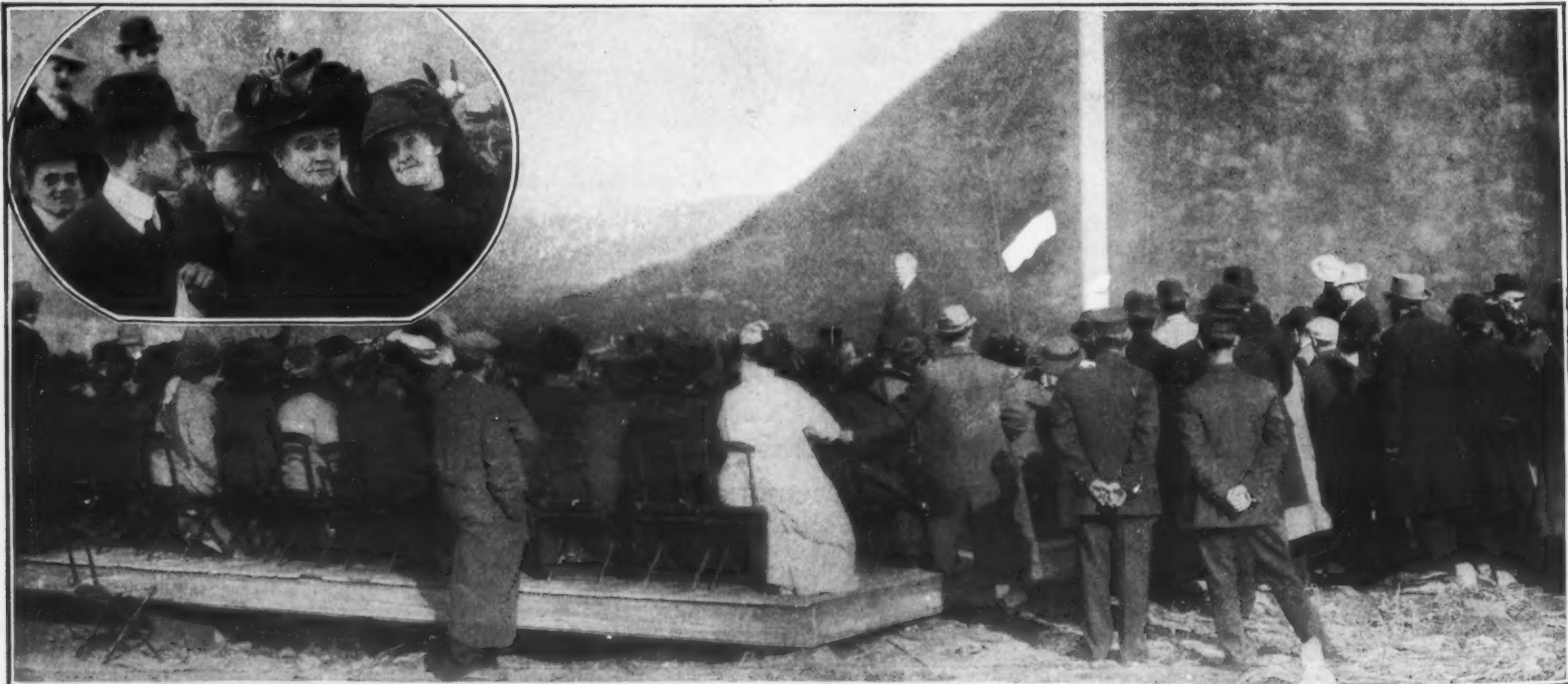
AUGUSTUS POST and Alan R. Hawley, of "America II," by starting from St. Louis on October 18 and sailing to Lake Tshistigam, Quebec, more than 1,300 miles northeast, won the International Balloon Race and established a new record for distance. After spending more than a week in the Canadian wilds, they got into communication with the outside world, and received an enthusiastic welcome in New York, October 28

Greatest of Atlantic Passenger Ships

THE latest transatlantic liner to be launched, the "Olympic," is 882 feet in length, 92 feet in beam, 62 feet in depth from keel to deck-rail, and her tonnage is 45,000. Her gross tonnage is half again as much as that of the "Mauretania" or "Lusitania," which until now have been the largest ships afloat. Her hull, divided into 38 water-tight compartments, contains eleven steel decks, with accommodations for 2,500 passengers, and a crew of more than 800. She is a triple-screw vessel, and her 50,000 horsepower engines will drive her at a speed of 22 knots. Her sister ship, the "Titanic," will be launched next year. Each vessel when completed will cost about \$7,500,000. Her launching weight, 27,000 tons, is the heaviest weight which has ever been transferred from land to water



The new White Star liner Olympic—the largest ship in the world—launched at Belfast, Ireland, October 20



The Transfer of Harriman Park to the State of New York

A gift of 10,000 acres of land from the Arden estate—accompanied by checks for \$1,000,000—was made to the people of New York State on October 29 by Mrs. E. H. Harriman and her children. This was in compliance with the wish of the late Edward H. Harriman. The transfer was made in the presence of a notable gathering of people



## A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Grahame-White

General Miles and Admiral Dewey with Brookins

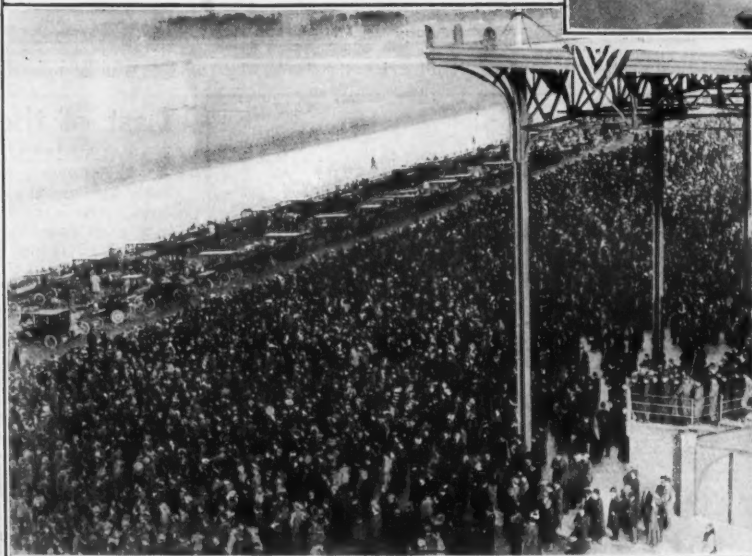
Ralph Johnstone

## The International Aviation Meet

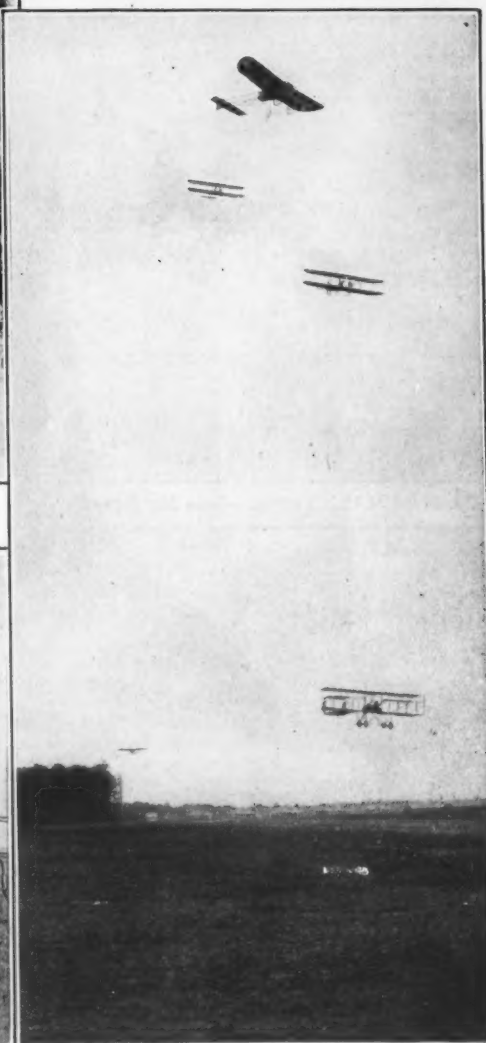
THE principal event of the ten days' flying, ending on October 31, was the International Cup Race, which was won by Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, who flew the 62.1-mile course in 1 h. 1 m. 4.74 s. This will result in taking the next international meet to England. John B. Moisant of Chicago, substituting for Hamilton, came second. Le Blanc, however, had a lead of several minutes in time over the winner when his gasoline gave out, and he crashed into a telegraph pole. The next most important event, the flight from Belmont Park around the Statue of Liberty and back, for a prize of \$10,000, was won by Moisant. The time for the 36 miles was 34 m. 38.84 s., 42 1-2 seconds better than Grahame-White's. Ralph Johnstone, in a Wright biplane, on October 31, set a new world's altitude mark by climbing into the air 9,714 feet



John B. Moisant, winner of the Statue of Liberty Flight



A view of the crowd before the grand stand at Belmont Park



Aubrun, Hoxsey, Johnstone, Grahame-White, and Drexel aloft



Moisant 1,700 feet above the statue

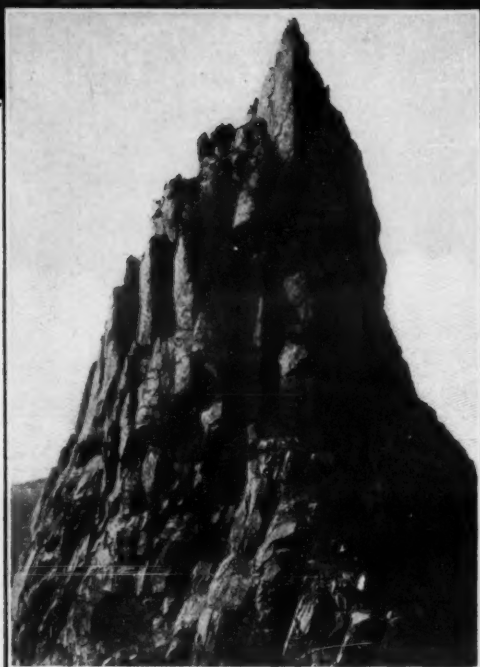


A collision between Moisant's monoplane and Harmon's biplane

# WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



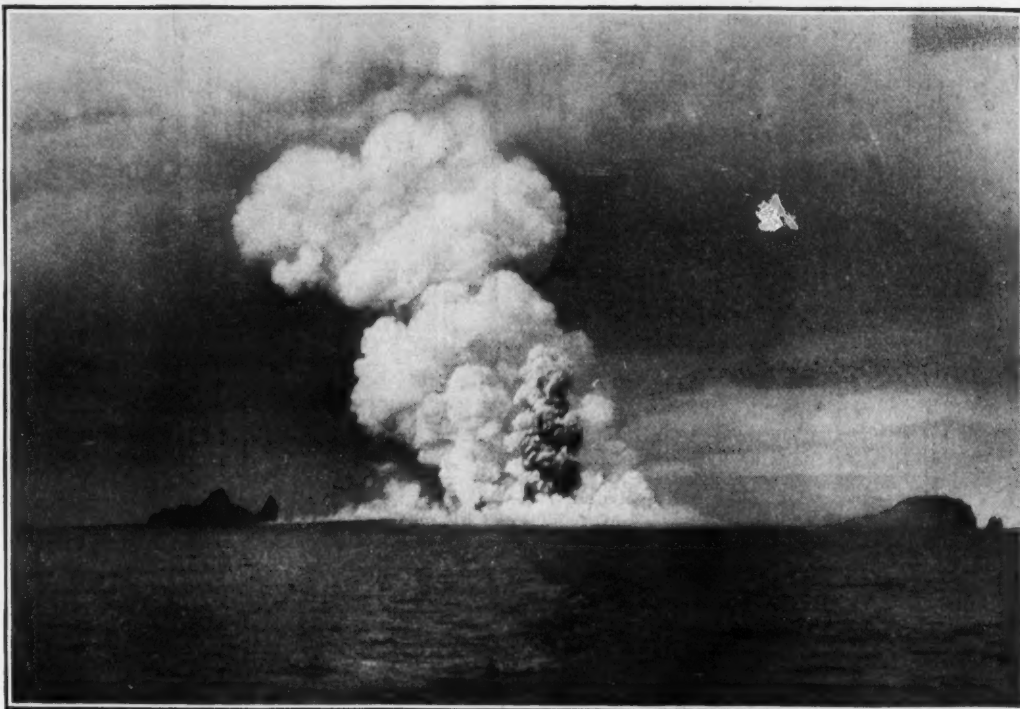
The Bogoslov Islands in Bering Sea, which are subject to continual volcanic eruptions



The northwest peak of the Bogoslov group

## New Islands While You Wait

THE conformation of the Bogoslov group, an uninhabited possession of the United States in Bering Sea, changes so frequently that observers find new islands and note variations of form on every visit to this remote volcanic region. The revenue cutter Tahoma, in September, witnessed here a most spectacular eruption



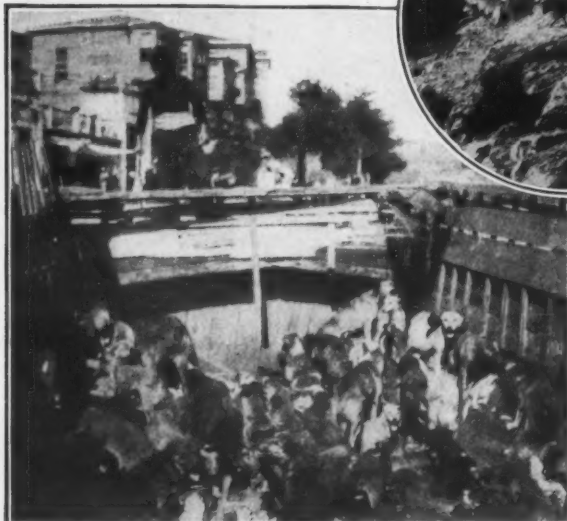
Vapors rising thousands of feet into the clouds, which are split with lightning flashes, while the sea itself is boiling



The Island of Oxia, and one of the last dogs

## Last of the Constantinople Dogs

PRACTICALLY all of the 30,000 dogs which were exiled this summer to an island in the Marmoran Sea have died on the barren rocks of disease and thirst. Bread was sent each week from Constantinople, but it was so bad in quality that the dogs preferred to eat their dead companions. A French company received permission from the Government to dispose of the animals as they died, but, excepting about 5,000, they had all been eaten by the survivors or thrown into the sea. With the remains of the 5,000, however, the company has been arranging to make gloves from the skins and fertilizer from the flesh, while the bones are to be used for refining sugar. An occasional dog may still be found in the Turkish capital, but the campaign against them has been so effective that the streets, on the whole, are cleared of them for the first time in many generations



A boat-load of dogs about to be shipped to Oxia



Foreman for the French company



The bones of 5,000 dogs which the French corporation will utilize



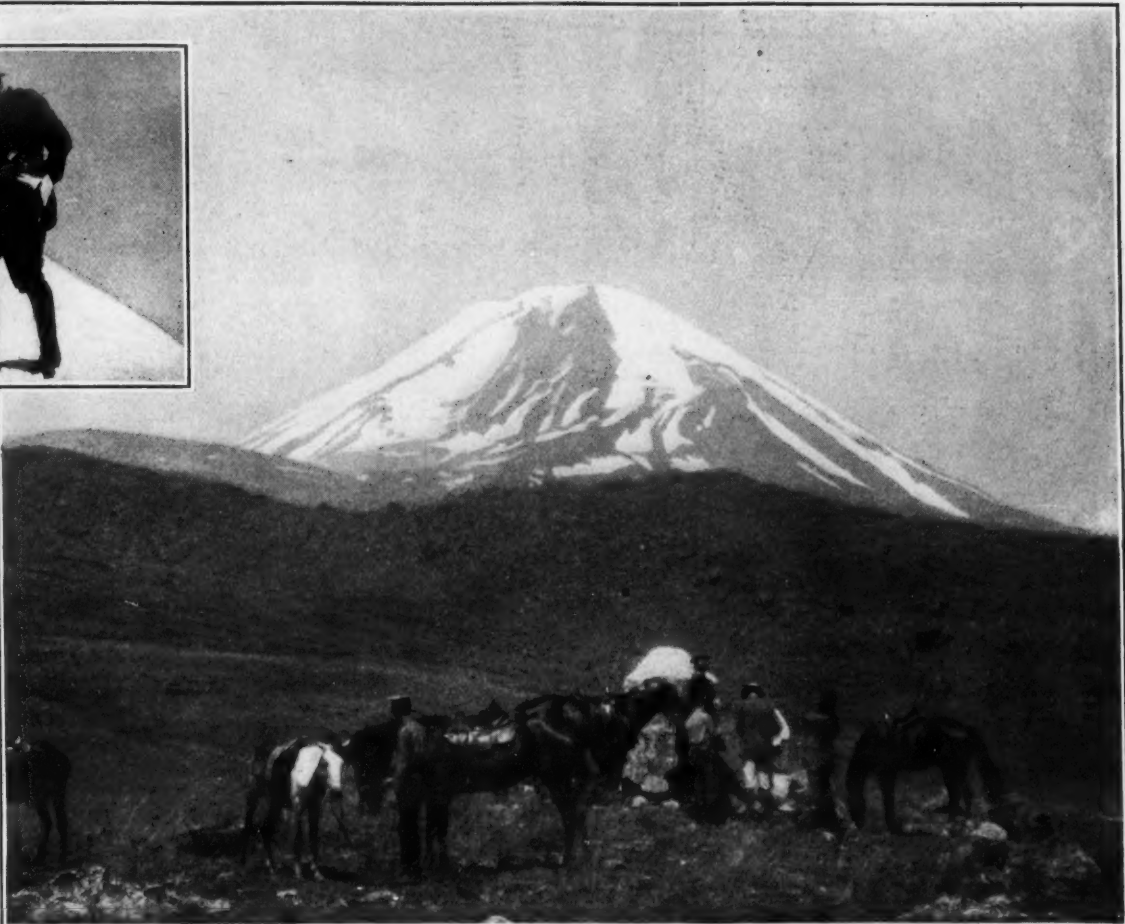
## A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

On the top of Mount Ararat, August 12, 1910



## On the Summit of Ararat

A PARTY of seven men from Russia, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland and the United States last August made an ascent of Great Ararat in western Asia, 17,090 feet above the sea. The mountain is divided into two peaks, Little and Great Ararat, seven miles apart. The lower summit rises 13,000 feet. The higher peak is covered with perpetual snow, although on its lower slopes flourishes pasturage for the goats maintained by the Kurds of Ararat, a semi-barbarous tribe of Georgians. The Kurdish porters who escorted the climbers part way up the mountain refused to carry more than 12 or 13 pounds of baggage apiece, but it was necessary to employ them and retain their good will. On the first day the party climbed steadily for nine hours, which, on account of the rare atmosphere, was an unusually severe strain. Mount Ararat is the Asiatic mountain which the Bible names as the landing-place of Noah's Ark. The top was first reached, to scientific knowledge, by Parrot in 1829. The sticks which are seen at the left of the summit in one of the photographs are the remains of a hut for thermometers which was placed there eight years ago by the Russian Government.



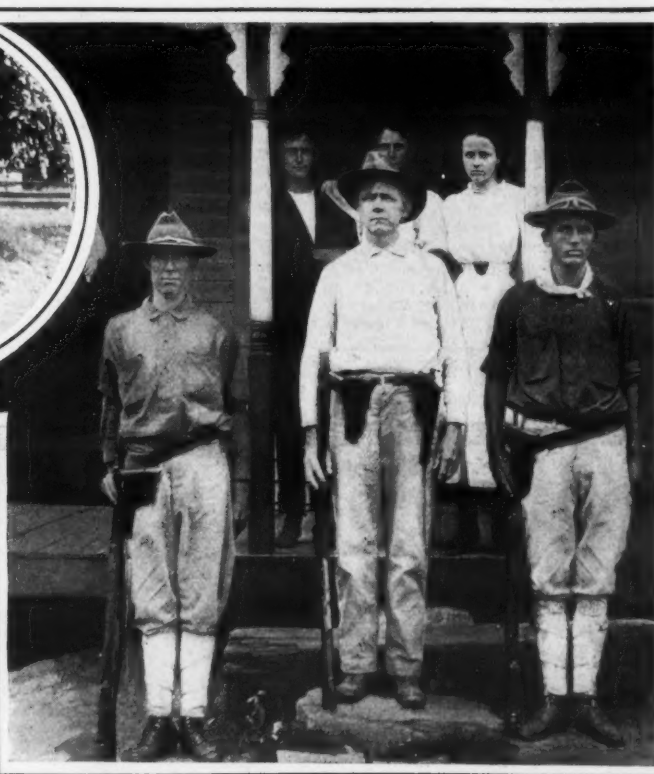
The meeting point of three empires — Turkey, Persia and Russia; a post of stones marks the spot in the saddle between the two peaks



Oliver's wheat field grown up with weeds, and the warning on the tree



Oliver working in his tobacco field guarded by a militiaman

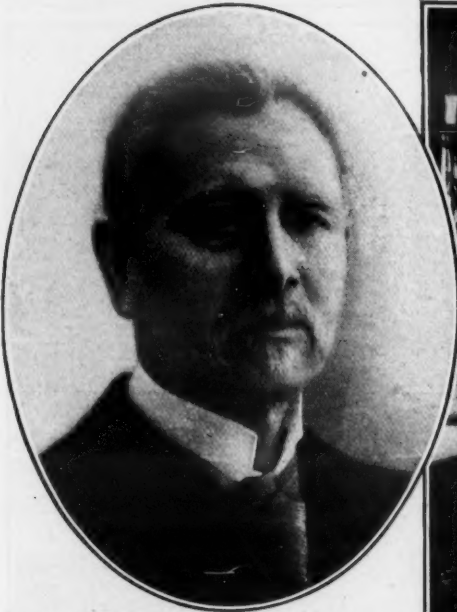


Milton Oliver with his family, and a part of his military guard

## Night Riders on the Trail Again

IN MARCH of this year, Milton Oliver was brought before the grand jury at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and gave testimony which resulted in the indictment of Dr. D. A. Amos, the reputed "General" of the night riders, and five others, for the raid of 1907. Soon after this a would-be assassin fired a load of buckshot at him, which took effect in his hip and from which he nearly died. Immediately Governor Wilson of Kentucky hurried a detachment of troops to Oliver's farm, and since he recovered he has lived and worked under constant surveillance of the soldiers. Although he succeeded in gathering in his corn and tobacco crops, his wheat crop proved a complete loss, since every owner of a thrashing machine in the neighborhood was notified by an anonymous letter that if he thrashed Oliver's wheat his machine would be wrecked with dynamite. The following warning was tacked one night on a tree at the cross-roads near Oliver's home: "NOTICE: One and All:— Not to buy, rent, or lease the property of H. M. Oliver. Read this and live; tear it down and die"

## WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



Dr. Theophilo Braga, President of the Republic



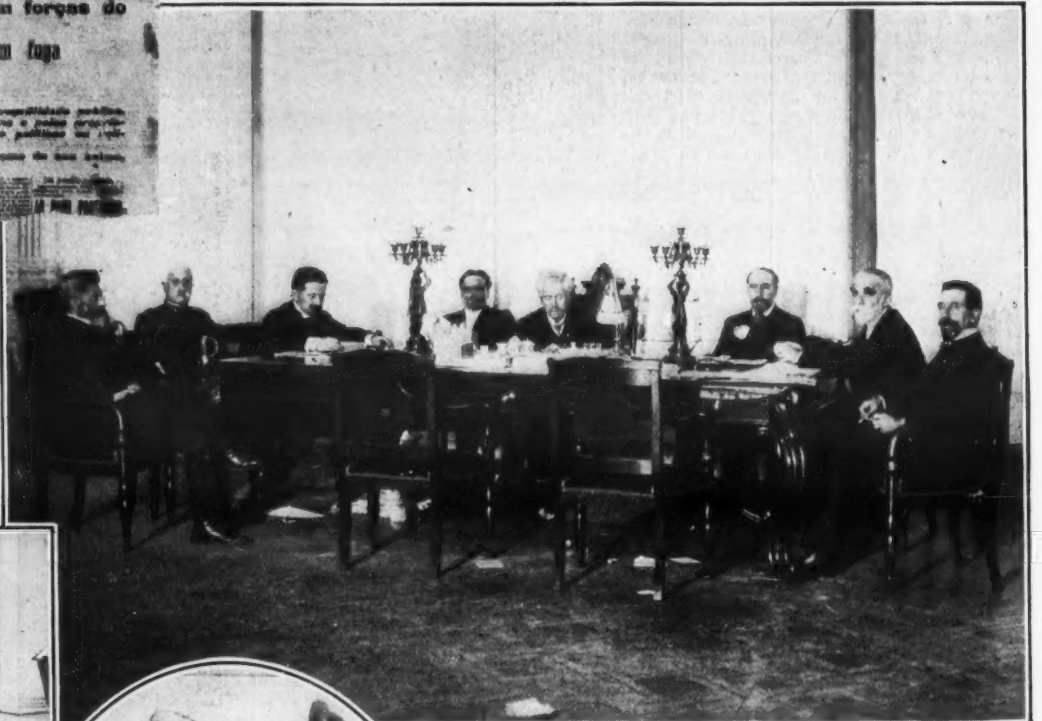
The music-room of the royal palace after the Revolutionist bombardment



O Seculo's announcement of the proclamation of the Republic

## The New Era in Portugal

IN VIEW of the fact that a republic was established in Spain, 1873-75, falling again before the monarchical party, the fate of republicanism in Portugal is being watched with unusual interest by the civilized world. While it is said that the people themselves are apathetic and ignorant, and while for this reason the European press are expressing doubts as to the experiment, they recognize the men in charge of the Provisional Government to be of an unusually high type, who may meet the situation with sanity and intelligence.



The first session of the new Portuguese Cabinet—President Braga is seated at the center of the table



King Manuel and his mother, Queen Amelie, at Gibraltar



The naval officer who started the firing

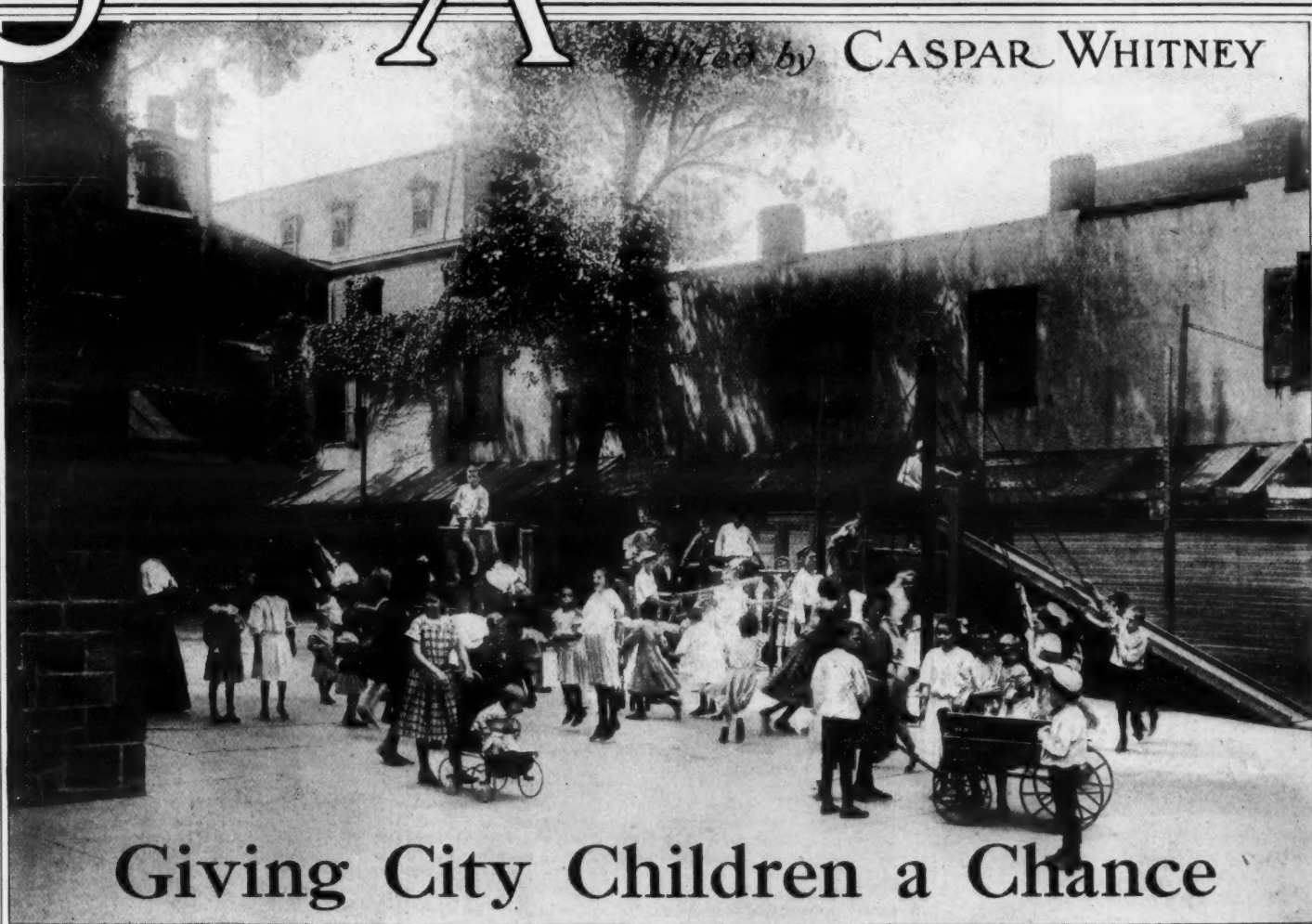


Manuel's bedroom just as he left it,—hurriedly



# Outdoor America for November

Edited by CASPAR WHITNEY



## Giving City Children a Chance

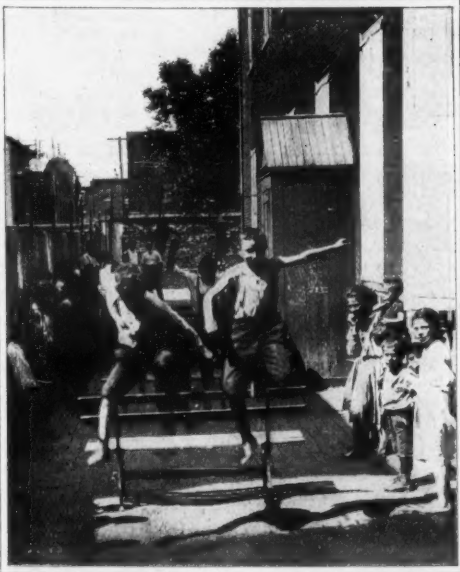
### The Importance of Play, as it has Come to be Regarded in America

WHILE England bewails the physical deterioration of her city-bred millions as vitally threatening the future of the nation, the United States has undertaken to solve this problem by methods so wise and sane and hopeful as to comprise one of the most important social movements of the twentieth century. It was quite recently discovered that in the making of normal, vigorous, efficient men and women, the playground is as necessary as the schoolroom. And because a great multitude of American boys and girls, pent up in crowded cities, had no chance to play, they were growing up dull and stunted and vicious. It is true that long ago a very wise man said: "The play of children has the mightiest influence on the maintenance or non-maintenance of laws," but nobody pays much attention to Plato nowadays. The spirit of this modern awakening is more aptly reflected in the words of one of its leaders: "The boy without a playground is father to the man without a job."

The passing of the vacant lot has far graver significance than may appear. The rapid growth of cities has wiped out these open spaces until the majority of dwellers therein must let their children play in the streets or not at all. It was not so very long ago that almost every public park and breathing place displayed the stupid, cruel legend: "Keep Off the Grass." As for the city public schools, they tried to make their pupils wise, but they had no idea of making or keeping them healthy. To-day, in most American cities of any importance, the demand for more playgrounds is as insistent as that for better schoolhouses or more of them.

Behind this propaganda is a bracing doctrine now believed in by the foremost investigators. It holds that "the number of children born healthy and strong is not smaller among the very poor than among the well-to-do or the rich, or, in other words, that Nature starts all her children, rich or poor, physically equal, and that each generation gets practically a fresh start, unhampered by the diseased and degenerate past." This means that if the boy and girl of the huddled city tenement can be given a fair chance to grow, the battle is half won.

Thirteen years ago the only public school playground in the city of New York was an abandoned cemetery. Now there are 261 of these reservations, for the maintenance of which \$123,000 was spent in 1909. The total amount thus far expended for playgrounds in New York is \$15,000,000. This is no more than a beginning, however, for during a recent year 400 New York children were injured by passing vehicles while playing in the streets in front of their schoolhouses. In eleven years Chicago has spent \$11,000,000 on a system of playgrounds and recreation centers, which former President Roosevelt calls the greatest civic achievement the world has ever seen. San Francisco, in the tremendous struggle to rebuild upon her ruins, set apart \$1,000,000 for establish-



A playground makeshift



A very public bath

By  
RALPH D. PAINE

ing playgrounds for her children. Berkeley, California, by no means a metropolitan city, has issued bonds for \$450,000 to pay for playgrounds, while Portland, Oregon, has employed one of the most famous landscape architects to turn a large tract of land into the best playgrounds and athletic fields possible. Detroit had nine playgrounds in 1908, and their value was so impressively proved that the mayor persuaded 80 property owners to lend their vacant lots to the city. Cleveland had 22 public playgrounds in operation in 1909, and Dayton spent \$75,000 to buy and equip the first of a series. To-day 336 cities are maintaining public playgrounds. In 184 cities the amount expended for playgrounds last year was \$1,353,114. Philadelphia has 73 of these recreation centers, Boston 77, Baltimore 50, Pittsburgh 28, and Washington 32.

No longer is it heresy for an influential educator to proclaim that "the chief business of the lower grades (below high school) should be to promote healthy physical growth. The body of the young boy and girl demands more care than the mind. *Pulmonary* rather than *cerebral* capacity is the best promise of future usefulness. Playground, garden, and gymnasium can help more than desk and recitation. Both are needed, but the physical is first; afterward that which is mental and spiritual."

Not only the city but the State accepts the doctrine that the citizenship of the future rests largely in the playground of to-day, and that the child is the greatest asset of the nation. Massachusetts has in operation a local option law which requires every city of 10,000 or more inhabitants to vote whether or not it will maintain public playgrounds. In May, 1909, 42 cities had voted to set aside funds for this purpose. Minnesota has a law permitting cities of 50,000 people to issue bonds to the extent of \$100,000 to acquire and improve sites for playgrounds, while similar enabling legislation has been adopted in New Jersey and Ohio. In the State of Washington, whenever new school land is acquired, 60 square feet per pupil must be provided for play.

The Playgrounds Association of America is a national organization of so recent a growth that only four conventions have been held. To the third of these annual congresses, in Pittsburg in May of last year, the mayors of 45 cities of more than 50,000 population sent special representatives, and 85 cities sent delegates with credentials from civic bodies of one kind or another. They came from Pensacola and Seattle, from New Orleans and Winnipeg, to show that the gospel of playgrounds had spread to the far corners of the land and that the time is coming when the sad-eyed youngster can no longer say, "There's room for everything in a city but a boy."

As a spectacular finale of this convention, 20,000 children played their organized games in Schenley Park, whose lawns had been divided into a hundred playgrounds so that each group might display the pastimes



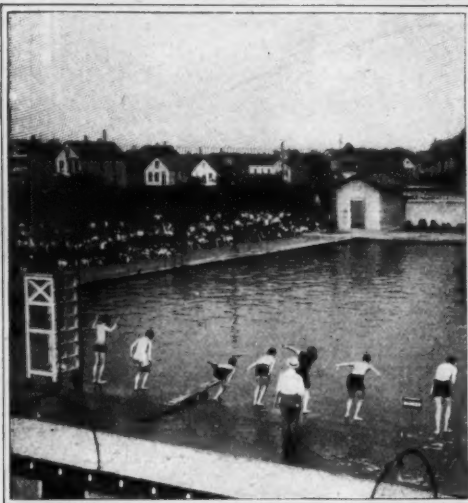
peculiar to its own school or neighborhood. These boys and girls were of divers races, gathered from every quarter of polyglot Pittsburgh. They had been taught and supervised in their pastimes by intelligent, tactful men and women trained in this work. Nothing was aimless or random in the ordered round of activities which has given a new and wider significance to the word play.

Three thousand of these children marched into the park, eight abreast, singing the playground marching song as they passed in review before the mayor and city officials. First came the babies with the barrows and pails and shovels which they had learned to use in delectable, shaded sand-piles. Next were the slightly older children in flower chains and horse reins, the boys on stilts, the girls with rag dolls of their own making; then a column bringing the toys and carts which they had made, and last the symbolic parade of the arts and crafts of the play-schools. The carpenters wore cap and apron, the housewives were dressed as Puritan maidens, the cooks in white and the nurses in blue, the metal workers with mimic swords, the gardeners in overalls,



nine, its basket-ball team, or its athletes training hard for relay races, jumping, sprinting, or hurdling with school benches as makeshift obstacles, and ambitious lads of a dozen other playgrounds are anxious to accept a challenge. The Public School Athletic League, organized and promoted by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick as the most notable pioneer in this field of labor, was an important factor in the development of the playground crusade, and, quite properly, Dr. Gulick was recently made president of the Playgrounds Association of America. In a list of the most valuable American citizens of to-day, his name would find a place.

The most popular juvenile fiction of the last decade has dealt with schoolboy athletics, but it is significant and rather melancholy to note that almost all stories of this kind portray the sports, not of the public schools which most American lads must attend, but those of the private preparatory schools—Andover, or Exeter, or St. Paul's—which are open to the lucky few. The reason is that until this crusade in behalf of the children at large gained headway, it seemed to be nobody's business to pay any



A Chicago swimming-pool

the basket makers disguised as Indians, the potters and painters in blouses, the weavers and the needle workers all carrying their banners and the tools of their craft.

The games, the national dances, the athletic competition, in which thousands of boys strove to win by fair means, helped to demonstrate that such play as this is one of the national solvents of the American melting-pot, and that the democracy of the playground is to be a chief factor in the harmonious mixture of many diverse human elements.

The foundation-stone of the whole modern playground system is the fact that the city child has to be taught how to play. The country boy plays as naturally and artlessly as the puppy, and turns from one wholesome diversion to the other. The city playground has created the modern vocation of

#### Who wouldn't wade in the gutter if he could?

director or teacher who can rule as a benevolent tyrant and make recreation a vast deal more than aimless romping. In the mass, the bully and the stronger drive the weak and timid from the playground, and the space is so restricted, as a rule, that not only must the children be grouped by ages, but they must also be kept busy and interested every moment.

In Philadelphia, for example, the sixty public school playgrounds are open all day through the summer months, each in charge of a director and one or more assistants. Many of these places, particularly those in the submerged districts, are no more than tiny patches of yard hemmed in by brick walls, yet to thousands of children they are bits of paradise. A few pieces of gymnastic apparatus, teeter-boards, sand-piles, room for basket-ball and one-old-cat, and the magic of the teacher conjures an infinite variety of pastimes.

In many of its aspects, these playgrounds have carried the kindergarten idea out of doors, and Froebel is the patron saint of the tots who are not large enough to run races or do stunts on the gymnastic apparatus. Perhaps the playground activities of Newark exhibit as well as any other city could the amazing variety of



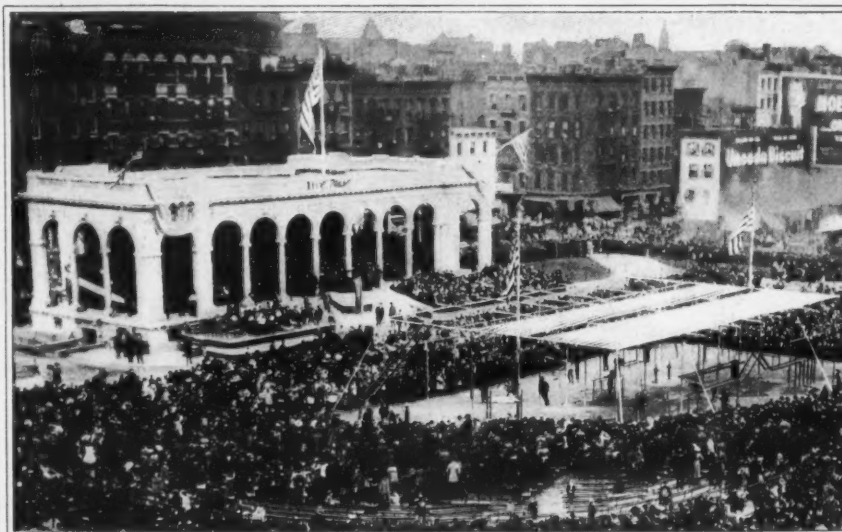
A Philadelphia school garden

serious attention to the athletic welfare of the common, every-day, average schoolboy.

Now this physical upbuilding is not only a part of the education given him by the State, but private organization on every hand is supplementing the endeavors of the public officers. In Baltimore, for instance, there is a public athletic league, besides a vigorous playgrounds association, which has enrolled a large number of the most representative citizens for the purpose of conducting playgrounds, athletic games, and gymnastic exercises, and "to cooperate with the public school authorities, the Park Board, and with other public and private committees and organizations."

No more ardent advocates of the playground movement can be found than the judges of the juvenile courts. Wherever the boys have

Conclude on page 21



Seward Park on the lower East Side of New York

opportunities unfolded to childhood by this new attitude of the grown-up toward the coming generation. This is a crowded manufacturing city with a large foreign population, nor is it particularly famous for civic spirit. But what the parents have missed having, they are bound to put in the way of their sons and daughters, and the official catalogue of what the playgrounds are doing comprises such immensely valuable enterprises as these:

Juvenile police, sanitary, and fire departments, which assist in the care of the playgrounds; manual training and first-aid-to-the-injured classes; two playground orchestras, amateur theatricals as the nucleus of a children's theater; debating clubs; free moving-picture shows; two playground courts before which offenders are tried by juvenile judges; basket making, sewing, raffia work; folk dancing; a housekeeping club, eighteen athletic clubs, two charity clubs, two literary clubs, a debating society, and organized walking tours.

That dynamic package, the growing boy, finds outlet for his energies in competitive sports instead of in lawless neighborhood gangs. His own playground has its



Where other apparatus is wanting the sand-box affords a popular and fun-making playfield for the youngsters



There are no class distinctions on playgrounds, as this Los Angeles group shows; the benefits are for all alike



# Professional Baseball in 1910

A Review of the Season in the Two Major Leagues and the Showing of Individual Players

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**CHICAGO** won the National League and the Philadelphia Athletics the American League pennants this season for the same basic reasons. Since the beginning of baseball it has been customary to call the various aggregations of baseball players in the various cities clubs—preeminent misnomer, as a rule, in professional sport. But it was by cleaving close to this definition that Chance's veteran Cubs and Connie Mack's youthful Athletics forged their way to the van of their respective leagues. Personal skill and inside baseball aside, it is the team that preserves the ideal organization off the field as well as on that wins. To be thrown in with the Cubs or the Athletics is to be thrown in with men who think and live baseball, who are ready for the personal sacrifice, and who eventually work into the smooth machine, beside which the all-star aggregation, fat with high averages at the bat and in the field, is perhaps a factor in a diamond hippodrome, but certainly not in the white light of a league season.

The club feature stands out in the organization of both champion teams. There has been a closer, a more real, more personal, bond between Frank Chance and his men, Connie Mack and his young ex-colleagues, than existed between a manager and his team in professional baseball in the old days.

## The Development of New Stars

THE National League season's most attractive feature was the recrudescence of Frank Chance and his veteran team, strengthened from time to time as that master of men saw fit; the American League season brought home afresh a realization of the cunning of Connie Mack, who has been building up his team for several years, patiently and thoroughly, in his quest of the pennant.

From time to time, after the race was well under way, both New York teams threatened the leaders, and Pittsburgh in the National League, and Boston in the American, were dangerous, but to those who followed the teams closely there was seldom a time when the two leaders seemed likely to weaken. It took nearly the full season, however, to settle the fight for second place in both leagues. To the far-seeing managers of the teams that won the championships in their respective leagues belongs the credit for bringing out new diamond sensations—"King" Cole as a pitcher, Archer as a first baseman, by Chance; Coombs as a pitcher, Bender and Plank as rejuvenated veterans, by Mack—not to mention the array of star fielders that the wise Quaker manager welded into championship form. Other managers developed other men of first class, notably Snodgrass of the Giants, Ford and Vaughn of the New York American League team, Milan of Washington. And of these Russell Ford came nearest to being a real baseball marvel. It was Ford's remarkable pitching in the early season that sent the Highlanders away in the lead, and kept them up with the leaders while Stallings was shaking the team together. He is young, big, strong, and cool—able to stand the strain of work with the exacting spit-ball.

Both New York teams made a plucky fight for the title—both were game teams—hitting well in pinches and standing up to their work. But neither had the organization of the champions—the smooth-working defense, the resourceful attack—the catchers of Chicago caliber, the pitchers of Philadelphia type. Oddly enough, the leading teams took their places in both leagues largely according to the showing they made against each other—not one of them was in serious danger of being dislodged toward the close of the season by an aspirant from a lower place.

It became apparent after a time that Chicago, New York, and Pittsburgh would fight it out for the National League pennant—that the American League flag lay between Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York. There was in the American League a more dangerous contender for second place, for a time, than were the Pirates in the National League. Boston made a harder fight at one stage for a second place berth, only to retire more rapidly even than the Pirates. There was an excellent reason for the showing of both teams. Down the rest of the list in both leagues there were several changes, but not of a nature to affect seriously the fight for the three leading positions.

The bad early season affected the veterans in both leagues—troubling the older men in the National perhaps more than the youngsters in the American—always excepting Cy Young, who seized the opportunity this season to pitch his five hundredth victory. The early

training season was a cold, damp, depressing one, perhaps not greatly hampering the development of new material, but retarding the conditioning of the stand-bys of other years. The new pitchers worked exceedingly well; the old ones were in the main disappointments—and there was no real health in the early race of either league save for the steady gait of the Athletics, until July. By that time the veterans had returned to form, and were able to offset to some extent the new material found in many teams. In the main there was less opportunity for inside baseball than in years gone by. In both leagues there was free hitting and erratic pitching. There was many a large score in the National League, which may or may not mean that the pitching was poorer in that league. At any rate, there was a general tendency to remove a pitcher as soon as the opposing team began to hit him, and this resulted in many games in which two, three, and even four pitchers were sent to the box.

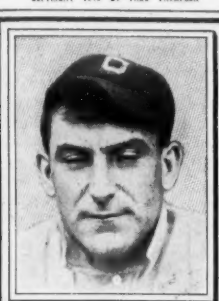
The Athletics showed their real strength early in the season. The Chicago veterans were slow in rounding into form. Chance's pitchers were erratic at the start, it was fairly late when Kling returned to the team behind the bat, and altogether the Cubs did not strike their real stride until July, when they pulled ahead by leaps and bounds. The Philadelphia recruits were bubbling over with youth from the start. They had everything to gain and nothing to lose. It was the budding of a baseball plant set out by Connie Mack years ago. Mack developed a stone-wall infield, and had his pitchers going at high speed earlier than any other manager. Bender, the Chippewa Indian, was in better form than at any other time since the Athletics played the Giants for the world's championship years ago; Plank, the left-hander with the high-cross fire, had been rounded into form again; Coombs had been developed into almost an invincible pitcher, and Cy Morgan had been added to the club roster by a clever trade.

The Cubs forged to the front by a return to the team form that made them famous two years ago. The Athletics developed a great pitching staff and a splendid infield defense. Both teams could hit—could stand up in any slugging match with better than an even chance, and it was this ability rather than the sacrifice game that gave them the great advantage. The Cubs were forced to hit rather than sacrifice the man around, for they often found it necessary to make runs in bunches to win. Nevertheless, both knew defensive inside baseball, as the record for double plays will show, yet both found that the road to victory lay along the route of smashing hitting.

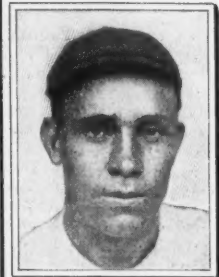
## Rounding the Cubs into Form

CHANCE fought an uphill fight, for he had trials to face in the course of keeping his veterans up to their old-time pace in the face of undependable work in the box, beside which the tests of previous years were as nothing. He had to strengthen his team, and he knew that not even the return of Kling behind the bat would put the Cubs on a par with their standing the last time they won the National League pennant. So he hired Harry McIntire, a cast-off of other seasons, and made a real pitcher out of him, and brought out "King" Cole. Cole went to Chicago with only one year's experience in professional baseball, and that in the smaller leagues. But it took little time for Kling, Archer, and Needham to round him into form. The task was a familiar one to the veteran Chicago catchers, and how well they did their work is a matter of record. Kling returned to the Cubs very rusty. There never has been any doubt about his wonderful ability as a catcher, but that he needed special coaching after his long absence was apparent at an early stage. This was another exacting task for Chance, who, by the way, went to Chicago years ago as a catcher himself. It became necessary, too, to develop Archer into an emergency first baseman. This was a far-seeing move, for Chance was kept out of the game by an injury late in the season and Archer was called upon to fill his shoes at a critical stage. Just what the worry of all this maneuvering meant to even so thoroughly seasoned a veteran as Chance may be gained from the statement that the Chicago captain and manager weighed nearly 200 pounds at the opening of the season, and had fallen to 178 by October 2, when it became a certainty that no team could beat the Cubs for the pennant.

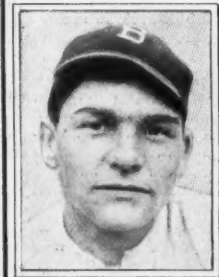
In winning the championship the Cubs did not touch their own record of 116 games won in one season, but they did make the pennant reasonably certain long before the close of the season, and they did bring out one of the



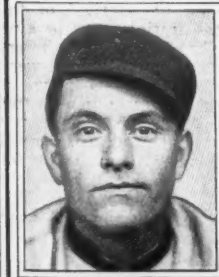
Lajoie  
Cleveland American



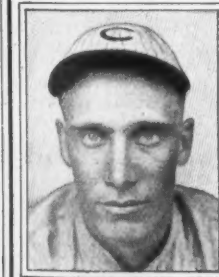
Drucke  
N. Y. National



Wheat  
Brooklyn National



Ford  
N. Y. American



Cole  
Chicago National



Campbell  
Pittsburg National



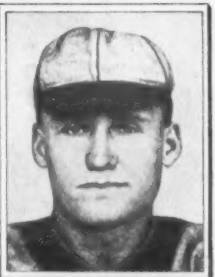
Snodgrass  
N. Y. National



Chance  
Chicago National



Becker  
N. Y. National



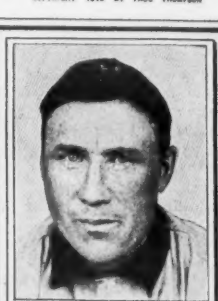
Johnson  
Wash. American



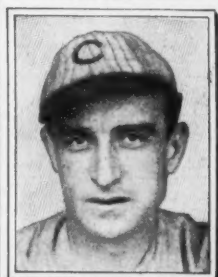
Collins  
Phila. American



Young  
Cleveland American



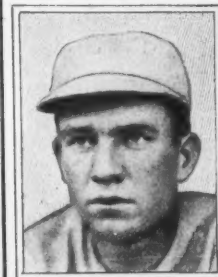
Jennings  
Detroit American



Archer  
Chicago National



Cree  
N. Y. American



Speaker  
Boston American



Coombs  
Phila. American

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pitching sensations of the year in Cole, and develop, in Zimmerman, perhaps the best utility man in the business.

The Pittsburgh team made a plucky struggle to retain their championship. The men, however, were too old, and it took them too long, after a discouraging opening season, to get into their stride. By the middle of the season it seemed that the Pirates had been beaten off and would be fortunate to stay in the first division. Then came a spurt that will be worth remembering for many a long year to come. Clarke's team kept up the fight until fairly into September, and then ran against the Giants when nothing was good enough to stand against McGraw's men. There followed one of the most remarkable demonstrations of hostility on the part of a baseball crowd seen in many years. Clarke and his men were hooted and jeered in their own city. They played mediocre baseball after that. New York had beaten them in straight games, and that was the end of the fight. Like New York, the Pirates had faced the problem all year of developing a first baseman and had not succeeded in solving

it. Wagner and Clarke, household names wherever batting is mentioned, did not strike their gait until late in the season, and the Pirates in consequence fought an uphill battle all the way. Both Clarke and Wagner, as a matter of fact, are anxious to leave the game because of private business interests which net them more money than they can make in baseball. Miller, at second, also was out of the game much of the time, and this, too, hurt the batting of the Dreyfuss team.

#### The New York Giants, and Others

NEW YORK'S National League team has been a peculiar one. It seems to be again in a promising stage of development. It was able to win in a stand-up fight with Pittsburgh at a critical stage, and the men have been able to rise to an emergency and play better ball than they had any right to play time and again. Furthermore, their hitting for extra bases was a great factor in their victories. In the early part of the season the Giants suffered from erratic pitching. It had been hoped that

Raymond would last at least a month, and that Marquard could be counted upon to win his share of games. Neither man, however, came up to expectations, and the burden of the pitching fell upon the long-suffering Mathewson, one of the greatest pitchers the world has ever seen, and Drucke. The last named has held up his end, and Crandall, too, came to the aid of the Giants and became one of the winning pitchers.

There is a bright prospect for the Giants another year, unless all judges of the team are wrong, because the best of new material has been developed. Outside the pitcher's box, Devore, Snodgrass, and Beals Becker look like the best of material another year—good batters, and the former very fast on the bases—and the team ought to tighten up a good deal. Another encouraging feature of the Giants' play was the development of Fletcher, who will probably succeed the veteran Bridwell next year. The Giants have not been any too strong behind the bat, but they have been able to hit the ball throughout the season. It was considered that they

(Continued on page 30)

## The Dance of the Laysan Albatross

*The Cake-Walk of the Great Sea-Birds, with Its Etiquette and Its Prim Conventions*

By W. K. FISHER

AN IMPORTANT step toward preserving one of the most remarkable of bird colonies was made when Laysan and neighboring islets of the Hawaiian group were set aside in February, 1909, by Executive order, to form the Hawaiian Islands Reservation. Recently, however, there have been seized, by the revenue cutter *Thetis*, 259,000 wings destined for the millinery trade, representing loot secured by Japanese poachers on Laysan and Laysiansky. It is, therefore, not possible to predict just how effective the Government protection will prove to be, because the islands are small, widely separated, and the poachers willing to take the risk. The Japanese nearly ten years ago depopulated a flourishing and similar colony on Marcus Island in the western Pacific.

Laysan is one of a number of small islands which continue the Hawaiian chain in a northwesterly direction toward Japan, and is about 800 miles from Honolulu. Some of the islets are old coral atolls; some are remnants of once larger volcanic islands which now rear their picturesque crags several hundred feet above the water. All are the homes of albatrosses, man-o'-war birds, terns, petrels, shearwaters, bo's'n birds, and boobies; but Laysan, from a combination of favorable conditions, is the most populous.

The island is rudely quadrilateral, perhaps not exceeding thirty feet above sea-level. It is three miles long by one and a half broad, and is formed like a shallow platter. In the center is a lagoon, not connected with the sea, its shores being composed of old coral rock; but its upper slopes are sandy and covered with low brush and coarse tuft grass resembling wild rye.

Of the numerous kinds of sea-birds which make Laysan their home, certainly the most remarkable is the albatross. Whether from their more protected environment, with the resulting lack of serious enemies to harass them, or from some other and unknown reason, birds which dwell in colonies on sequestered islands exhibit more bizarre traits than those which live in active competition with other animals.

The albatrosses, of which there were in May, 1902, between 500,000 and 1,000,000, are possessed of considerable leisure, but entertain an innate objection to idleness. They have, for their diversion, developed a curious dance, which likely originated in the courting season, but has since lost any special significance and is now continued apparently for amusement.

#### The Solemn Bow and Dance Steps

AT FIRST two birds approach one another, bowing profoundly and treading heavily. They swagger about each other, nodding and courtesying solemnly, then suddenly begin to fence a little, crossing bills and whetting them together, sometimes with a whistling sound, meanwhile pecking and dropping stiff little bows. All at once one lifts its closed wing and nibbles at the feathers beneath. Then the first bird bows once and, pointing its beak straight upward, rises on its toes, puffs out its breast and utters a prolonged nasal *Ah-h-h-h*, with a rapidly rising inflection, reminding one a little of a goose and, more, of a disconsolate calf. While this song is being uttered the companion loudly and rapidly snaps its bill. Often both birds raise their heads in air, as shown in the illustration, and emit their ridiculous groan, this figure representing in some cases the grand finale of several dances. When they have finished they begin bowing to each other again, rapidly and alternately, and presently repeat the performance, the birds often reversing their role. The movements are executed in perfect unison, with a sort of military precision, and this fact much enhances the extraordinary effect. The pictures convey but a poor impression of the actual scene: the wonderful sky and sunshine, the spotless, shining plumages, and the droll cries. While standing in one spot I have seen over twenty-five couples dancing at once.

It is amusing to watch three engage in the dance, one attempting to divide its attention between two. This odd bird starts by bowing to the first partner, whom he suddenly forsakes with a final deprecatory nod and takes up the thread of the minuet with the second. The latter is ready to join in because he has been keeping up a sort of mark time in the movements. Thus the single bird switches back and forth for a while until he shows a preference for one and ignores the other, who ambles off to seek another partner.

Occasionally, while "cake-walking," one will lightly pick up a twig and present it to his mate, who does



The three stages of the Albatross dance

not accept the gift, however, but thereupon returns the compliment, when straws are promptly dropped and all hands begin bowing and walking about as if their very lives depended upon it.

Several times when a number were busily engaged in their antics I have walked carefully among them, and have begun to bow very low, imitating as nearly as possible their movements. They would stop and gaze at me in astonishment, but recovering their usual equanimity almost at once would gravely return a few bows, and walk around me in a puzzled manner, as if wondering what sort of a creature I was. They would do this only when interrupted during a dance.

We wandered over the island one moonlight night, and a strange reception awaited us. Nocturnal petrels were wide awake, and were sobbing and yowling as if all the cats in a great city had tuned up at once, while back and forth in the weird light fluttered shadowy bat-like shapes, and from the ground dozing young albatrosses snapped at us in protest.

Down near the lagoon the ghostly forms of albatrosses shone out on all sides, busily bowing and fencing, while the nasal sounds of revelry were borne to us from far across the placid lagoon, indicating that in other parts of the island the fun was still progressing. And so in the leisure moments of the long summer days and far into the night these creatures seem to dance for the joy of dancing.

In their hours of toil they hie themselves off to sea in quest of the elusive squid, much sought as food by many birds, fishes, and Chinamen. About sunrise the main body of the white company begins to return, and for several hours they straggle in, tired but full, and seek their sleepy children, who are soon very much awake. The single young one, on the arrival of the mother, waddles up and takes the initiative by pecking or biting gently at her beak. The old bird then lowers her head and the baby places its bill crosswise between the opened beak of the other, receiving a bolus of squids and oil, which is bolted with great relish. After the process has been repeated at intervals of a few minutes, some eight or ten times, the mother is pumped quite dry, and if the young one persists in asking for more she is likely to run over to any near-by young bird whose parents are absent, and work off her ill-humor by giving it a good mauling, sometimes with fatal results to the abused nestling.

#### Courteously Received by Them

ANY calculation of the food supply yields almost incredible results. Allowing an average of a pound a day to each bird, which is a very conservative estimate, the albatrosses would consume at least 250 tons of squids daily, and probably the true figure is nearer 500 tons. That would make 500 good wagon loads. The albatrosses live at Laysan ten months of the year, and, allowing eight months of high pressure for food, the season's consumption would total between 80,000 and 120,000 tons of squid.

The albatrosses received us almost on equal terms with the feathered inhabitants of the island, and they were so tame that we could photograph them without any difficulty. The young ones, which were nearly grown, but not yet feathered like the adults, allowed themselves to be stroked after a few nips of objection, but the old birds never tolerated any such familiarity. They had a half-doubting inquisitiveness, and if I sat quietly among them they would sooner or later walk up to examine me.

One bird became greatly interested in the bright aluminum top of my tripod, which it first examined and then tested with its beak, and appeared both surprised and pleased at the jingling sound, for it repeated the experiment several times.

During the last days of October, before the winter storms set in, the first vanguard of the mighty army of albatrosses appears at Laysan, and for days they continue to flock in from all points of the compass, so that in exposed places the island becomes literally white with the countless throng, as if great snowflakes had suddenly descended upon the scene. So vast is the number of birds that many are obliged to be content with rather unsuitable nesting places, while late-comers must leave the overcrowded areas. It is not until the last of July that the most venturesome young follow their parents on short flights to sea. A few weeks later all are on the wing, and with the old birds they scatter far and wide over the Pacific.



# The Gymnasium of the Treetop

The Youthful Lore of the Woodland and the Science of Chestnutting

By CLARENCE DEMING

OUT of the old New England visions of boyhood and youth there come back two great chestnut trees freighted with memories. One, a tree of vast bole, thick-leaved, rounded, and symmetrical, stood, a solitaire, in an open field between two angles of the woodland.

The other tree was a huge triplet, springing low from a single trunk at the edge of a great woodland giving on a pasture, home of the sweet fern and autumn aster. Seventy feet high, its main shaft overhung a rocky gulch and brook, sharp challenge to eye and nerve of the climber who had first to "shin" up a sapling and then leap to the lower branches of the parent tree.

Those two unique chestnut trees, so diverse in place, shape, locality, and product, symbolized that variety which gives nutting its chief charm and expressed most vividly in the chestnut race. Study first the diversity of the chestnut trees themselves! In the thick woods they shoot up, a phalanx of thin shafts, straight to the light. Separately these chestnuts are prosaic, uniform, with no lower foliage to break their sober congruity. But, far above, their tops blend together, weaving a kind of forest roof, under which one treads with a grateful sense of shelter from rain and sun.

## The Halcyon Days

NEXT pass to the chestnut tree at the edge of the woodland! There shall you find it lopsided, unsymmetrical, ugly in form. But nature has shot uncommon vitality to the great overhanging branches on its sunny side, and it is just there, under the "edge of the wood" chestnut tree, that the skilled nut-hunter looks most hopefully for a rich fall. Finally, there is the chestnut tree of the open, mighty in girth, long-branched, its limbs starting low, easy for the climber, a great mass of foliage, whether in summer greens or October golds. It is the king tree of the chestnuts, the tree which manhood inherits in vision from the woodland realisms of youth—but in its form and lines of growth as different from its fellows of the woods as though it belonged to a separate sylvan genus.

In nutting there is science—with its subnote of warning—as well as esthetics, albeit more for the boy and stripling than for the grown man. The lad who is a scientific seeker knows his happy nutting grounds as the skilled trout fisher knows his streams, or the fruit-grower his orchard. He has marked down the big trees, their times of bearing, the size and shape of their nuts. To knowledge he joins experience, and, in his recreation during the days when the red maples signal each other from hill to hill, his nutting includes no small factor of science plus his training in the athletics of the treetop.

To such a lad in the early ventures of nutting, as well as to the novice, may the veteran, long parted from the days of scientific nutting and whose October of boyhood has merged into the October of life, offer a few instructive hints. The halcyon day of successful nutting is not so much the day that follows high wind as that which comes after an October spell of still days when the nuts have matured and the burs and shucks, opened in the natural process of ripening, hang ready for the fall. At such time it is not the club nor the pole nor a device



"Oh, them prickles!"

to be briefly told of later that fills the nut-bag—but, instead, the hard climb and the shake-down. And a nut tree can be scientifically shaken with the minimum of peril. As in baseball, the quick, firm blow bats out the three-baser or home run, so it is the firm, snappy shake that brings down the nuts—a snap-the-whip movement that vibrates sharply to the end of the bough. In that trick one foot is worth two hands or arms, for then the whole weight of the body is added.

## Up Through the Branches

THE best combination of all is when, with both hands on an upper branch and both feet on a lower, a snappy and increasing swing of the whole body cleans both boughs and, applied to the whole tree, doubles the pace of the shake-down. This body movement is most telling in the treetop where a dozen small boughs may be whipped at once. But before you go up the tree study it from outside, mark down the boughs that are worth the attack and the underground where the nuts are to fall—whether in the open where they can be seen or in

thick brush where the pick-up is slow and vexing. Likewise in seeking the windfalls of the woods this external analysis of the tree and noting the point of greatest nut-fall is peculiarly effective.

The climb has its warnings which, heeded, may save limb or even life. The high keynote of safety is, never fail to have at least one foot or hand—and better the hand—on sound wood. The foot may slip, but the hand saves one, and, if the hand errs, there is the foothold beneath which gives time to grasp a new bough or, at the worst, to fall and grip the bough beneath. Above all, in tree-climbing keep as steadily as possible the body bent forward, avoiding the acute perils of the backward slip, and giving eye and hand joint action for security. Moreover, in the scrutiny of the bearing power of boughs there is a practical study of the strength of materials. Beware the bark-covered dead bough which under the bark hides punky rot! Far safer, but never to be trusted unduly, is the dry residuum of an old bough, whose bark has dried away, or even the foot of the living twig just where it joins the tree trunk. In a broader generalization, Timidity and Rashness should neither of them go up the nut tree. The one loses his nerve, the other his judgment, and there is deep and vital peril for both.

## Accuracy and Art

BUT Timidity may join with the manhood that has outgrown climbing—and join girlhood, too—in the undangerous nutting of *terra firma*. And here, besides the club and pole and reliance on the nut-dropping winds, there is a device never tested by the writer until reaching man's estate. Its elements are simple—just a small pack cord or even fish-line fixed by slip-noose to a stone, which, swung over the branch of a nut tree, loops it for the shake. The art, such as there is, is in the accuracy of the throw. There is, too, a bit of judgment in choosing the right weight of stone and a cord as small as possible in proportion to strength, provided it be also absolutely strong enough to shake the bough. Not until test is made does the nut-hunter, who tries out this simple plan, become aware of the hold-back power of the rising cord on the stone by which only a stout thrower can reach the top of an ordinary nut tree. But there is usually enough and to spare of fun in looping the lower boughs. In the romance and charm of nutting let the butternut find its word and place. The butternut is the plebeian of the nutting grounds of our Northern States. It is hardly a thing of commerce, for it rarely enters the mart. It has not the variety and the beauty of chestnut or hickory, and its low, thin-leaved and homely tree flings no gage to bold venture and asks no tribute to size or sylvan grace. But the flavor of its meat is high, almost supreme. Among the annals of nutting the ignored butternut thus has its claim in that field of nimble boyhood, where American character as well as physique has been nurtured by the school of the woodland and the training of the treetop. We tell truly of race-culture and of character-building by manly sports, by the shock of the football field, the nerve and skill of the diamond, the stress and strain of the racing shell. The old nut tree of October crowned in gold, haloed in the sun-laced autumn mist—and the mists of memory—is also there.

# Shooting at Moving Game

With a Shotgun Your Eye Holds on the Bird, but with the Rifle Your Eye Must Hold the Sights

By T. S. VAN DYKE

THE climax of out-of-door sport is shooting at moving game with the rifle, for it can never be mastered nearly enough to dull the edge of satisfaction in making a hit. By substituting moving targets of the proper kind it is easily made fine sport without any game. But the moving targets in common use are of no value, and what is called "wing shooting with the rifle," while a test of endurance and of factory ammunition, is in some respects the worst practise one could have for shooting at game.

Nearly every one who has had many shots at deer has been astonished at the ease with which a deer running broadside on open ground can be missed at a short distance. And if a good shot with the shotgun, as well as an expert with the rifle on game at rest, he is quite amazed to find that the combination of these two kinds of skill is next to impossible at first. For the shotgun habit predominates wherever quickness is necessary, and a rifle can not be used like a shotgun even if the game is at rest. There is, of course, some luck about it. I missed about thirty good shots before I knew where the trouble lay.

I had a friend who was no shot with either rifle or gun who hit his first three deer and thought the problem very simple. He insisted that all you had to do was to use the rifle just like a shotgun. He happened to quit hunting just then and probably is certain to-day that he was right.

The first trouble is that you make the game the principal object of attention as you do with the shotgun, and if you see the sights of the rifle at all you see them

very dimly, and good shooting can not be done that way, even at the target. You must look first for the sights when you raise the rifle, make them the first object of attention, and not lose them for an instant. You lose nothing by seeing the game dimly. And the front sight should be coarse enough, the bright part of it high enough to show you quickly when you see too much of it.

## Concentrating on the Sights

NEXT comes the trouble of overshooting, which is bad enough on game at rest. To avoid this the sights should be set low. And the rifle should be held low when raised. If you get it too high you are not likely to lower it quickly enough, if you do so at all. And as your main attention must positively be concentrated on the sights, so that you can not lose the grip your eye has on them, the mark will be dim anyway, and still more so on account of its motion. The up-and-down motion of bounding game is especially liable to make you think the mark higher than it really is, so that your safety is in starting with the rifle low enough.

Next the rifle should be raised ahead of the game at first and not brought there by shifting it afterward. With a

shotgun you can often whirl the gun in behind a crossing bird and pull just as the barrel covers him, because the extra motion of the gun is maintained while the shot is escaping and its scattering helps out error. But you can not trust anything of the kind to the rifle, and too much time is lost in shifting to the right place if it is not raised ahead in the first instance. Strangely enough, there are many who still believe that if the gun

follows the game it will carry the ball sideways so as to reach it.

Some lateral motion is imparted to the ball in a rifle when the sights are held on an object crossing the line of fire. While the ball is in the barrel this is a curve in its relation to the earth, though in relation to the barrel it is a straight line. The curve is caused by the lateral motion of the muzzle being greater than at the breech, the butt of the gun being practically on a pivot. If the barrel extended all the way to the game this curve would bring the ball to the game. To accomplish the same result with the barrel cut off at thirty inches the ball would have to make the same curve in space that it made before in the extended barrel. Instead of that it takes a straight line from the moment it leaves the shortened barrel, its course becoming a tangent to its former curve, just as that of the stone from a sling, mud from a buggy wheel, water from a grindstone, etc.

It is not possible to make a curve without two forces, one of which must be increasing or decreasing. If they

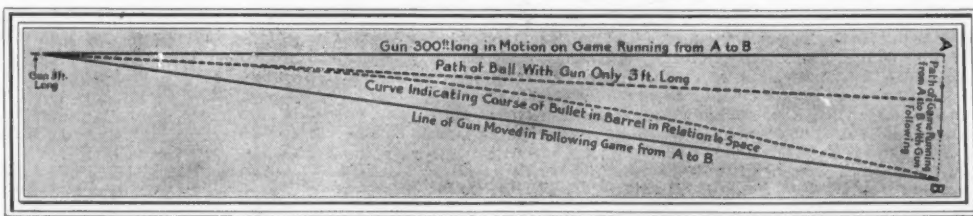


Diagram showing why it is necessary to hold the rifle ahead of moving game





Taking 4,725 pounds of hay to market in Michigan

are even, the line will be straight and be the diagonal of a rectangle built on the lines of the two forces. There is no way of maintaining such a curve in space after the increasing force has ceased to act. If gravitation should suddenly cease, a bullet would take a straight course and go on until the air stopped it. The instant the bullet leaves the muzzle the curve is gone, and without it the ball must fall behind the object aimed at.

With the rifle the distance necessary to hold ahead of game is a surprise even to an expert with the shotgun on ducks, in spite of the fact that the bullet is swifter than shot. From the time your eye gives the order to the brain and the brain can act on the finger, and actually pull the trigger, is a period greater than that from the fall of the hammer to the flight of the bullet to the mark. Yet it is not perceptible to our senses any more than the other is. If it is one-third of a second for both, game moving at ten miles an hour would move five feet in that time. A deer often exceeds that gait, while a bird almost always does. Yet you could not notice a third of a second during such an operation or even half a second.

The best way to get an idea of this is to have a boy drag a small block with a long string over ground dry and bare enough to allow you to see where the balls strike. Hold the sights directly on it and follow it all you please before pulling the trigger. Vary the distance of the mark and speed of the boy every few shots, and you will discover the difference between this and shooting at something only a few feet away, tossed directly upward and falling back in a straight line, always in the same position, practically at the same distance and taken just on the turn or immediately after. As an exhibition for a mob that knows nothing of the rifle or game this is just what it should be, for the crowd must see a score almost straight or the shooter would be hooted. But nothing is more ridiculous than to call it wing shooting with the rifle or to suppose it is the right practise for game shooting. It is practically quick shooting at a stationary object at a distance where no skill is required to hit the same if at rest. Shooting at a swinging target or one moving always at the same speed and distance is no better. For this reason the running deer target is not of much value, and with a few trials the sights may be so shifted as to hold on any part and hit any other part. Shooting at things tossed in air makes one too careless on the front sight. You must be quick for running game, but must also be extremely careful, except where a snapshot is necessary on account of logs, brush, or rocks.

#### The Principal Cause of Failures

WHEN you find about where to hold ahead of the block at different distances and rates of motion, so that you can hit on its line most of the time, a block wheel rolling down a hillside makes a fine target. This will be all the better if the hill is uneven enough to make it bounce. I got great benefit as well as fun from this, though I had deer to shoot at in an hour or two most any day, with jack-rabbits by the hundred. The latter make great sport for the rifle, and will yet be the coming game in many sections of the West. You can see nearly every missing ball strike, and the distance, direction, and speed of the mark are changing at every shot enough to keep you at your wits' end to make your calculations quickly enough without losing the fine grip on the sights which is necessary to hit one even at rest at any reasonable distance. You soon find the twenty-two rifle far too slow even with its strongest cartridge, and need a twenty-five high-power or even a thirty for hares crossing the line of fire at only seventy yards or even less. Even then you can hit behind without a particle of trouble, and when you hold ahead far enough it is almost as easy to overshoot. It is fine practise, and, as they are great pests, you can enjoy it any time of year.

From such practise you will soon learn the absurdity of talking about an unerring shot, mastering the rifle, etc. You can kill some birds, of course, but will miss several for every one you hit unless you pick your shots with great care, and even then you will not give an exhibition to your friends. Birds move so fast that by the time you can catch your sights they are at a distance where it takes fine holding to hit one at rest. Where they rise very close your chances with snapshooting before they are more than a few yards away will be better than your chances with fine holding at a much greater distance. But if you think you can bag even big game with snapshooting, just try a few shots at deer standing broadside at short range. One or two or three may not

prove it, but try a dozen or more if you think you have discovered that the secret lies in being quick enough.

The main cause of your failures is that you have to rely on a guess to tell how far ahead to hold. Next you have to guess whether you are doing it right or not. Then you have a blank space to hold on instead of a well-defined mark. Suppose you can hit the four-inch bull's-eye at a hundred yards every time. Now without shifting the sights, but by shifting the rifle, see how near you can come to making the same group of shots on a blank wall six feet to one side of the bull's-eye, with no particular spot to aim at and part of your attention still kept on the bull's-eye. Now suppose the blank changing shape and color at every instant and the bull's-eye rising and falling two or three feet every half or third of a second, and you have some idea of what is generally involved in shooting at a deer running sidewise.

#### The Bounding of the Deer

AN ANTELOPE does not rise so much, but the mule deer often exceeds three feet of rise, while the Virginia deer rises high enough even when not leaping logs in a windfall. Some thirty years ago at the old Creedmoor Range on Long Island they had a running deer target which bothered them considerably without any rise or fall. Some of the men lashed a broom to it so that the brush end projected the right distance in front. When they held on that they could make a fair shoulder shot with a little practise. But the moment they took off the broom they came to grief again. But, as we said, this target did not rise and fall. Add that and you can see a big increase in the difficulty.

In many cases this rise and fall can not be allowed for. If a deer is a hundred yards or more away, you can hardly do it, because he is likely to touch ground and be on the upward bound by the time the ball arrives. Where he is leaping logs in a windfall if you hold low enough you are likely to plant the ball in a log, and if you hold where he makes the largest show—at the top

(Concluded on page 34)

## Farming with Gasoline

### The New Farmhand of Remarkable Strength and Versatility

By GEORGE E. WALSH

OVER a quarter of a million gasoline engines are working on our farms to-day, engaged in planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing crops, and in doing the small chores around the house and barn. Engines from three to six horse-power are harnessed to run the grindstone, the churn, and the cream separator, and even the milking machine on the small dairy farm; they cut the winter's supply of wood, grind bones, and chop hay and feed on the chicken ranch, and pump water, mix feed, and elevate grain and hay on the stock-farm. On the larger farms, engines from ten to forty horse-power drag gang-plows across the teeming acres, carry loads of hay and grain to market, drive thrashing and fanning machines, and shell corn and winnow grain faster and more economically than any other power yet discovered.

The most popular way of using the gasoline engine for general farming purposes is to mount it on wheels. The portable engine and gas tractor for heavy work are common, but thousands of little engines are mounted on home-made trucks. Any sort of discarded, broad-tired wheels can be called into service for engines up to six and eight horse-power. There is hardly a farm where two pairs of such wheels can not be found. In the winter season the engine is often mounted on sled runners and taken to the woods, where a sawing outfit quickly demolishes a pile of cordwood.

The harnessing of several machines to one engine, so that the work of a number of men can be done simultaneously and at little increase in cost of fuel, is one of the most economical methods of simplifying farming. Thus a six-horse-power engine can drive at the same time an ordinary corn-sheller, feed cutter, grindstone, and churn. Or the combination may include a pump for watering stock, a milking machine, and a hay chopper. In the winter time the engine running a sawing outfit may also be connected to the pumping engine, the sewing-machine, and the cream separator. The combinations are almost as varied as the machines which are found on the average farm.

The uses to which small gasoline engines can be put may be illustrated in a few concrete instances. At Randolph, Wisconsin, a six-horse-power gasoline engine is



Pulling a gang of twenty plows in Kansas



Shelling corn with a gas engine in South Dakota

used by John Bradley on his farm to run a four-roll corn-husker, husking four hundred baskets of corn a day, and when not used for this it runs a silo filler, filling a one-hundred-ton silo in less than two days. It runs either of these machines on six gallons of gasoline per day. The engine is also used to grind feed and to operate a thirty-inch rip saw. O. S. Cunningham of Snyder, Virginia, uses a six-horse-power engine on his place and saws from twenty-five to twenty-nine cords of wood a day. Four able-bodied men are required to handle the wood. P. H. Weideman of Port Byron, Illinois, mounted a twelve horse-power engine on trucks made by himself, the wheels of which were taken from an old worn-out shredder. With this home-made tractor he hauls two thirteen-inch bottom breaking plows, and does the work of six horses. The sod is tough, but he breaks five acres a day and uses twelve gallons of fuel.

E. H. Harms of Allison, Iowa, has a small three-horse-power engine installed in a small shed with a twelve-foot line shaft, by which all machinery is driven. With this simple outfit he pumps all of the water used by the stock and in the house, and has "never had a handle attached to his pump since he had the engine." He grinds all the feed with the engine, runs the cream separator, and also the washing-machine and sewing-machine for his wife. It costs him on an average twenty-five cents a week for gasoline and five cents for other expenses. The engine is equipped with a magneto, and his wife starts it whenever she needs power. As the engine is housed, it can be started with the thermometer registering twenty degrees below zero by cranking two or three times. One farmer, after perfecting his equipment so that his gasoline engine did all the washing, churning, running the separator, and the sewing-machine and pump, reports that "one day when I got into the house I found it busy rocking the cradle. What do you know about that for a woman's invention?"

For irrigation purposes the gasoline engine has proved itself useful in hundreds of instances, and on small fruit farms it has become almost indispensable. It is used for operating spraying pumps and devices. In many instances the engine, which does the churning, grinding, and corn shelling, works overtime to light the house and barn at night. It is harnessed to small dynamos, and electricity is distributed to all parts of the house and barn for illumination. On dairy farms of the East the gasoline engine has entered as a factor for efficiency and economy.

#### Gasoline and Steam

ONE dairy farm in New York State is equipped with a twelve-horse-power portable engine which operates at different times or in tandem a four-roll mounted husker, a grinder, a sheller, a separator, a belted pump jack, a feed cooker, and a very neat and clean washing outfit for cans, pails, and bottles. Another dairyman owned a herd of twenty-five Holstein cows, and as he found it difficult to get the hired men to milk these regularly and efficiently, he bought a small gasoline engine and a milking machine. The engine and vacuum-pump were placed in a small room near the cow barn, and the cows are now milked at less expense and in less than a third of the time required when he depended upon the uncertain hired men.

One feature of the question worthy of special note is that boys on the farm can do work that was formerly considered fit only for strong men. A boy of fourteen can belt up the engine to any number of machines and start it going. Even the farmer's wife welcomes it with open arms, with its possibility of totally eliminating the hard work of washing clothes and dishes and of operating the sewing-machine and churn.

On the big farms of the West the use of steam years ago changed conditions from what they were, but the steam tractor and the big stationary steam-engine work under great disadvantages in regions where coal is high-priced and difficult to get at that, and where the water supply for the boilers in the field is an ever-perplexing problem. The gasoline engine using a very portable fuel saves enormously on this end.

On the small farm it has no rival; in fact, it occupies a unique field of its own, steadily displacing the horse, the hired man, and the farmer's own hands. It makes life easier and pleasanter for all, and increases the farmer's output and chances of profit. Under ordinary conditions it enables a farmer to cultivate a fifty-acre farm as efficiently and economically as he could thirty or forty acres under the old régime. The housewife and the children profit by the change, and draw from the experience a new sense of independence and dignity.



## Making Hens Lay

Methods for Overcoming the Handicaps of Cold Weather and Insuring a Dependable Fall and Winter Egg Crop

By JULIAN BURROUGHS

**B**ECAUSE a hen will lay naturally in spring and summer eggs are then cheap and easily obtainable; as a matter of both profit and pride, therefore, we all want eggs in fall and winter. Now any one can have eggs any month of the year with mathematical certainty, a full crop and dependable. To do this you must have the right kind of pullets. Pullets will begin to lay at from five to seven months of age, according to their breed. I plan to have my chicks out before April 10, therefore, and find them beginning to lay in November, just the time when eggs are getting scarce. I give them free range of the farm, cracked corn, skimmed milk, and have them separated from the cockerels before September 1. But few people can give their poultry free range, and must therefore take better care of their pullets during the summer. The yard must be as large as possible, and is best divided into two parts, using each part in turn, and growing grass, grain, or some other green crop on the part not in use by the chicks, turning them into the growing half while the crop is tender. Shade, grit, fresh, clean water, ground-up table scraps as well as grain must be fed. To stand the egg forcing during the winter the pullets must have the strength and size obtainable only from a range that is clean, roomy, and well-shaded.

### The Secrets of Feeding

**W**HEN the pullets are five months old they should go into the permanent winter quarters and be gotten ready for the egg forcing. In the first place, it is best to keep no more than twenty-five pullets in one place and give these all the space possible. Above all things, the hen-house must be dry. Never use any water anywhere. The only moisture a hen should ever know is what goes down her throat. The best floor is concrete placed over loose stones and slightly higher than the surrounding soil. On this floor place quantities of leaves, adding a bag or box full from your autumn-gathered store from time to time throughout the winter. Never use sawdust. It is best to have the eaves on the south side project about two feet, thus keeping out the summer sun and driving rains. The winter sun will shine clear across the floor. The floor of such a hen-house need be cleaned but once a year. Hens must have fresh air. Because of their high temperature and rapid respiration it is even more necessary than for human beings. On the other hand, drafts are fatal. Therefore on the west, north, east, and overhead the shelter must be air-tight, but on the south large open windows fitted with drop sash of muslin or burlap. One large hot-bed sash on the south or east will give enough light. The muslin windows will let in light and fresh air without making a draft and will let in no more cold than will glass. A scratching shed made of any old material and put up in the fall and taken down in the spring, in which the hens can exercise on sunny days, is a most valuable help. A dust bath of ashes or dirt is invaluable.

And now for the feeding secrets.

In the first place, the feedings must be so arranged that the pullets are made to scratch. Exercise spells eggs. In the second place, corn must be fed most sparingly, and what little is fed must be scattered widely in knee-deep litter. Hens are crazy for corn and will work like demons for it, which fact must be taken advantage of every time. Wheat, unlike corn, can be fed freely to laying hens, and they must be made to scratch for that, too. Green food, cabbage, alfalfa, frozen chickweed, oats or rye or wheat sprouted in the cellar, or some other kind of green food, is necessary. The real egg forcer, however, is ground raw meat and bone. Strong pullets, if cared for as indicated above, can be fed all the ground meat they will eat. I have had a pen of pullets begin to lay and keep up a 66 per cent egg yield throughout the entire winter as soon as I began to give them all the ground meat and bone they wanted. Closely yarded old hens can not stand this treatment for long, however.

An egg is about fifty per cent water—good, clean water in constant supply is most necessary. Yet how many people neglect this! Don't let your pullets eat snow. A little platform on which the hens can stand to drink, and which at the same time keeps the water dish up where litter can not get scratched into it, is best. If it is hinged from the wall, it takes up no floor space. Hoppers of grit and cracked oyster-shells should be hung up against the wall.

### The Necessity for Strong Pullets

**F**OR best results it is best to start with nearly twice too many pullets and cull these down to the best layers. This is easily done. Trap nests are not only unnecessary for this, but do not pick out the good layers fast enough. The business pullets have red combs, bright eyes, are tame, and take a lively interest in whoever feeds them, and are always busy about something. Also they have the two pelvic bones wide apart. These can be felt just under the skin below the vent.

The fall months is the time for old hens to molt, and during the molt no power on earth can make them lay. They can be made to lay during the winter, once the molt is completed. For a dependable and full autumn and early winter egg crop strong pullets that will stand forcing with meat and bone are necessary. Except for some choice breeding hens, do not keep them after twenty-four months. Some of the most successful poultry men buy all farm-raised pullets every fall, keeping them scarcely a year.

## Some Record Makers



Novelty

The Futurity winner and champion two-year-old

W. C. Fownes, Jr.

Winner of the American Golf Championship, over the Brookline links, in one of the most brilliant tournaments this country has witnessed. Although a veteran in experience, who has twice reached the semi-finals in the National Championship, in 1905 and 1907, he is still a young man. His game is methodical and dependable rather than brilliant.

Miss Dorothy Campbell

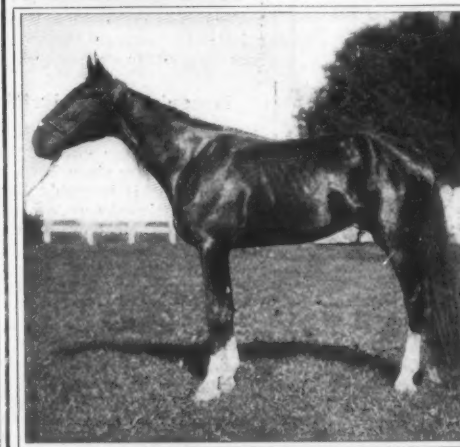
Scotch by birth, a Canadian by residence, she



had successfully made her way through several Dominion tournaments, when, in the United States Golf Championships last month, she defeated all contenders and carried off the honors. At present she holds the Scotch, the Canadian, and the American Championship titles, although a week after she had won the United States title she was defeated near Boston by Miss Margaret Curtis

Colorado E

The Kentucky-bred champion 3-year-old, owned by George H. Estabrook of Denver, that trotted a mile September 21, in the world's record time of 2.05 3-4



## Polo Through British Eyes

A Survey of the American Game by One Who Played with the Ranelagh Polo Team Through the American Season of 1910

By FRANCIS GRENFELL

**T**HE first question that any stranger is asked before he has seen America is: "What do you think of our country?" The second, if he is a polo player, is: "What do you think of our rules?" To answer either question with any authority requires considerable practical experience. It is with reluctance, therefore, I express any opinion concerning the American rules after the short experience we had. But one thing certain is that every Englishman who has played in the States or who has looked on seems to be of the opinion that polo with no offside rule as played in America is a far superior game to polo with the offside rule as played in England. It is faster, more scientific, more exhilarating to play in, less severe on ponies, and infinitely better to watch.

The no-offside rule permits all four players to play on equal terms, whereas the English rule so handicaps a number one that no one will voluntarily play there. The proof of this is that there are practically no first-class number ones in England in comparison to the number of number twos, threes, and backs, although number one can be not only the most interesting, but the most scientific place in the game.

Taking the above qualifications into account, we think that, under the no-offside rule, since more can be got out of the excellence of all four players, the better side will probably win more often than under the English rules, and a better and fairer contest will take place between two very level teams.

### When the Ball is Artificially Dead

**A**S REGARDS the other rules, two seem to require careful consideration. First, the one which deals with the termination of the period and lays down that the game must stop when the bell rings, regardless of what part of the ground the play is in. This seems unfair to both sides. It is unfair to the attacker who has worked the ball up for a certain goal and gets it just after the bell rings. It is unfair to the defender who, after maneuvering to clear his goal, is obliged to stop before completing his maneuver, with the result that the next period starts not where the ball was hit to, but where the ball was when the bell rang.

Examples will perhaps illustrate this point better. In one match at Narragansett Mr. Montie Waterbury and in another at Rockaway Mr. La Montagne both made two fine runs and each scored a goal, neither of which was allowed to count because the bell rang as they made their final stroke and just before the ball went through the goal. On another occasion, at Narragansett, Mr. Gill saved a goal by hitting the ball out of danger from the center of his goal toward the side line. But as he cleared his goal the bell rang and the ball was thrown in for the next period to commence, not from the side line, but from the very center of Mr. Gill's goal, with the result that an easy goal was scored against him.

The argument in favor of the English method seems fairly obvious. From the time the ball is first thrown in, until the final bell, at the end of the last period, the game is never finished. The bells at the end of each period denote that it is time to change ponies, and therefore the game should not stop until the ball from natural causes becomes dead, when ponies should be changed and the game renewed. In England we follow this theory, whereas in America the ball is artificially made dead even though it is unfair to one side.

The other rule is the one as regards stopping the game or not for a foul. We all think that the fewer times the game is stopped the better. But at the same time we think that the umpire should stop the game in the case of a foul and so warn the offending side of the penalty. If this is done, the punishment is brought home much more severely to the offender. If the game is not stopped, few notice that a foul has been given; probably none of the players in the excitement of the game notice that the score has shrunk half a goal.

Although the umpires in all the matches we have played have been excellent and beyond all criticism, we think that the game in America suffers from a lack of permanent umpires, who keep a strict lookout that no rule is broken. Permanent umpires would do an enormous amount to stop wild and often dangerous play in second and third-class matches.

### A Difference of Purpose

**T**HE members of the Meadow Brook team have proved themselves better than any English players, although in individual play Mr. Buckmaster must be considered their equal. Owing to the fact that many more English play polo, there are probably more good players in England than in the States. In the States there are probably not more than three or four teams equal to the Ranelagh team that visited them this season; whereas in England, if all the good players could be collected, undoubtedly several combinations could be got together of about an equal standing. The British army is the backbone of English polo, and British officers play in all quarters of the globe.

One difference between the two countries seems to be that some Americans originally ride in order to play polo, whereas many Englishmen play polo in order to ride, with the result that these players ride a great deal better than they are able to hit the ball. We played some splendid matches at Narragansett, Newport, Meadow Brook, Great Neck, and Rockaway, and each seemed to us the best we ever played in.



Simmons ingots are made 14 or 12 karat fine—because this is the best balance of wearing qualities and richness of appearance.

## The Making of a Watch Chain Ingot

These pictures show the evolution of an ingot.

An ingot consists of a thick shell of pure gold with a core of copper alloy. It is 7½" long by 1½" in diameter.

The picture on the right shows an ingot one-quarter of its actual size. The making of this ingot is the first step in the production of a Simmons chain.

While in a molten state, the gold is run into moulds forming heavy tubes. The picture on the left shows one of these tubes one-quarter actual size. These are put into a powerful machine, and by revolving pressure, drawn out into long tubes, and reduced to 1½" in diameter.

Finally the gold tube is slipped over the copper core by special machinery. They are then welded together. And this compound ingot is drawn into wire which is cut into links and formed into chains.

The result of this process is a chain practically equivalent to a **solid** gold chain in everything except cost.

*The shell is two to three times as thick as the ordinary filled or plated chain. By the time this shell has worn through a **solid** gold chain of the same karat will have worn **thin** to the breaking point—will no longer be **safe** for your watch.*

In other words a solid gold chain will have to be repaired within a few years at an additional cost exceeding the price of an entirely new Simmons chain. By wearing Simmons chains you keep four-fifths of this cost in your pocket—and **keeping up with the changing styles COSTS YOU NOTHING AT ALL!**

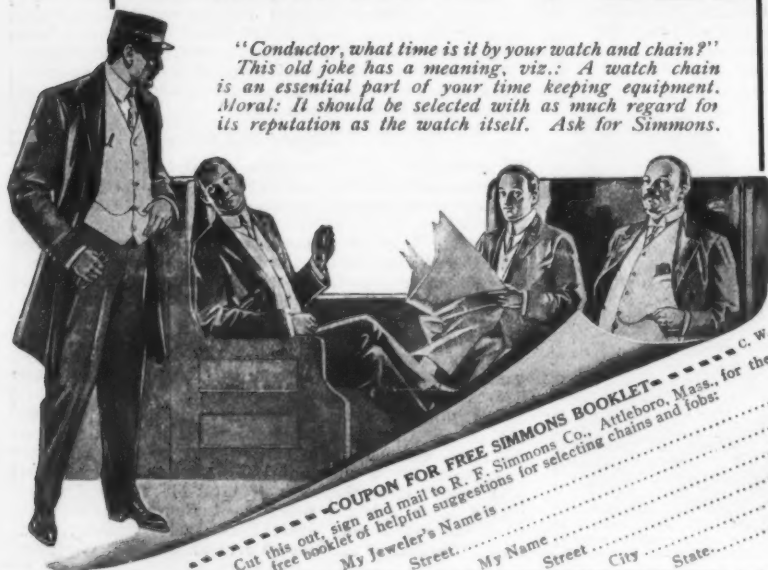
R. F. SIMMONS CO. ATTLEBORO, MASS.

# SIMMONS

TRADE MARK

## CHAINS AND FOBES

"Conductor, what time is it by your watch and chain?"  
This old joke has a meaning, viz.: A watch chain is an essential part of your time keeping equipment.  
Moral: It should be selected with as much regard for its reputation as the watch itself. Ask for Simmons.



## The Sportsman's VIEW-POINT

### What's the Use?

**T**HERE always will be those who measure by the utilitarian yardstick every piece of spirited adventuring.

What good will finding the North Pole do us? they exclaim; where's the profit in the risk of a motor-boat trip to Havana? Why chance death by mounting the skies on an aeroplane? What gain in sailing out over the ocean in a dirigible? Where's the sense in "Something lost behind the Ranges"? What's the use in harkening to the call over yonder in the trackless wilderness?

What's the use, indeed!

Some weeks ago a lone man held up a train a short mile from Robsart, New Mexico, herded all the passengers into the rear car, where he made them deposit their valuables in a heap, and, having herded them out, collected his booty and went his way unmolested. Not a man among the company of some twenty passengers offered protest!

That's the use.

Last year an unarmed man, taken unawares in a boat at the foot of his yacht club, was shot to death—while a half-dozen of his friends stood idly around within ten feet and fearfully watched the murderer complete his work.

That's the use.

A few Sundays ago a little chap fell into one of the shallow Central Park lakes—and drowned within thirty feet of several men on the walk, any one of whom could easily have waded out to the rescue of the sinking lad.

That's the use.

Last month in a trolley-car running out of Lucerne, Switzerland, a young woman I know was jostled from her seat, literally pulled out by the arm by a German boor; while three American men in the car inactively viewed the outrage!

That's the use.

Every Sunday in some of the New York City subway and elevated suburban trains hoodlums insult women and children—and escape without broken heads!

That's the use.

This is the use—that the spark of manhood may live and courage grow stronger than the cowardly self-thought which has too many of us in subjugation.

Periodically a wail goes up from the faint-hearted because of loss of life in mountaineering, in flying; because of accidents in football, of risks taken in wilderness travel or in ballooning. Had these thin-blooded people their way, we should see a restraining fence erected on all mountains at timber line, and no game more hazardous than mumble-the-peg permitted at our schools. It would be a rare race of milkops, indeed, that we should have, did the "What's the use?" slogan dominate.

Allah be praised for the valor that rises above thought of personal danger or pecuniary return; that gives us a Peary, a Chavez, a Sven Hedin, a Stanley, a Custer.

Unnecessary, unfruitful danger to life and limb is as undesirable as it is unprofitable, and should be, of course, and always is, finally, eliminated from all our games; but we must not too much curb the daring spirit; the human race needs that men must adventure and some be lost.

### American and British Polo

**I**T WAS a very interesting polo season, this American one of 1910—quite the most interesting since 1876, when Captain Watson and his British cohorts carried off the International Cup, which H. P. Whitney and his Meadow Brook team recaptured last summer. And not the least of its interesting features was the revelation Meadow Brook made of its real strength in the July Rockaway game.

After that 17 to 3½ of a goal victory, there will be none, I fancy, to ask if the M. B. team was really the very strongest combination America could have put against the Englishmen in 1909. Their play showed the great advance in individual skill these M. B. men have made since they came together; but more particularly it emphasized the perfection to which they have

carried team work. The play of Nos. 2 and 3 (J. M. Waterbury and H. P. Whitney) in that match against Rockaway was the best work I have ever seen on an American polo field.

Too bad there could be no Cup match this year, because of England's withdrawal of the challenge; the Meadow Brooks appeared at the very top of their form—and no one can ever say what a year will bring forth.

The three English visitors—Riversdale Grenfell, Francis Grenfell, and the Earl of Rocksavage—who, together with F. A. Gill, the English manager of the Point Judith Club at Narragansett, played in a number of American tournaments as the Ranelagh team, provided several good matches and ample opportunity for comparing the relative skill of the American and English first class. Of these the most telling was that against a Meadow Brook team, which included three of the 1909 internationalists—J. M. Waterbury, Jr., L. Waterbury, and Devereux Milburn; J. S. Phipps taking the place of H. P. Whitney. In an excellent match at Westbury, in which luck favored neither side, the Englishmen were beaten 9½ to 7½ goals; a result very true to (English) rated form—the three American internationalists being handicapped 10 goals each, with Phipps at 5; while R. Grenfell is rated 9; F. Grenfell, 8; Rocksavage, 8; and Gill 7 goals each.

It was a close contest, but American superiority was evident in two respects—the rapidity with which they set their combination play in action, and their keenness on the ball. That the Englishmen brought over about nineteen ponies of their own helps further to make fair the comparison. Earlier, with Grosvenor as an alternate for Francis Grenfell, Ranelagh had been beaten by the same Meadow Brook four 10½ to 4½ goals. Later, Ranelagh won a couple of matches from scratch teams of slightly lower ranking.

In the circumstances, Ranelagh played good polo and made a very favorable impression, for their skill as well as for their sportsmanly bearing. They found the American rules in many respects to their liking, as a reading of the article in this issue, which Mr. Francis Grenfell has been good enough to write for us, will show.

The best feature of the season, as I see it, was the activity among all classes of native players, which began early in the Lakewood try-out tournament.

### The Rosenheimer Spirit

**T**HERE is a class of men who drive—usually with cigar stuck in face—to whom fair consideration of others has no appeal whatever and whom only the severe grip of the law can reconstruct. These are the men that speed their cars regardless of the life, not to say the rights, of you and me; who drive at break-neck pace along narrow, winding roads or race at night over frequented highways.

Every once in a while some unfortunate traveler fails to get out of the way of such a racing egotist—and the papers of the following morning record demolished machines and killed or injured human beings. The notorious case of Rosenheimer, who in his speeding car swept over a horse-driven runabout, killing outright one young woman and severely injuring two other passengers, is an example of this reckless driving.

The spirit of Rosenheimer is rampant all over the country, and it needs correction. Nor is it by any means confined to professional chauffeurs.

### A Public Nuisance

**A**PART from the question of public safety, there is also to be considered the subject of public peace.

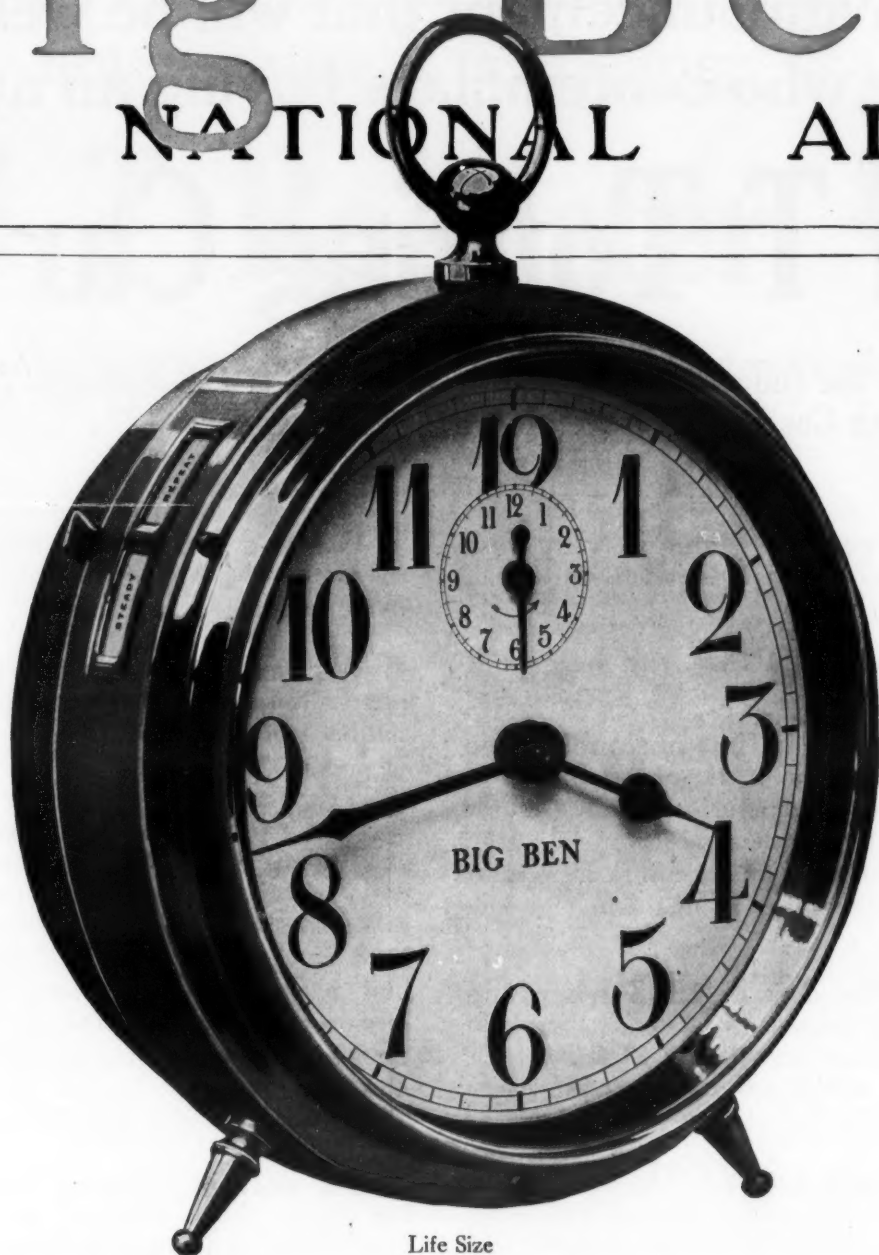
In Massachusetts they are trying out an automobile law which is attempting to abate what has become a public nuisance—the cut-out muffler.

I doubt if there is a single element in the automobile discussion more irritating or which engenders more bitter resentment than the snorting exhaust, which chauffeurs turn loose either in attempt to take a grade on high gear or in a demoniacal spirit of noise-making. (Continued on page 22)



# Big Ben

## THE NATIONAL ALARM



Life Size

**T**HE alarm of to-day is thirty-five years old. It is hardly the better for age; if slightly lower in price, it is also decidedly cheaper.

Battered by years of competitive strife, flimsy, noisy, unsightly, it has become a short-lived bargain, the constant butt of the cartoonist's joke.

But out of Illinois comes a candidate for national favor — BIG BEN an alarm masterpiece, a thin beautiful

punctual sleepmeter with a quiet running motor, selective alarm calls, a mellow, pleasing voice and a frank open attractive face.

Mounted in a massive, dustproof, triple-plated case with large easy winding keys and reinforced suspension points, Big Ben is the most durable and most handsome alarm it is possible to make.

Watchmakers are everywhere endorsing him. The National Jewelers, Tiffany of New York, Spaulding of Chicago, Baldwin of San Francisco, have already adopted him. A community of clock-makers stands back of him, the Western Clock Company of La Salle, Illinois. They will gladly tell you where you can see him.

**\$2.50**

*Sold by Jewelers only.*  
Three Dollars in Canada.

# When *Ford* Speaks

Here's an announcement that will be welcomed by all people, who contemplate buying an automobile.

## Model T Touring Car \$780<sup>00</sup>

The same car without the following equipment:—Extension Top, Automatic Brass Windshield, Two 6-inch Gas Lamps, Generator and Speedometer, . . . . . \$700<sup>00</sup>

¶ The "reason why" can be given in very few words: We are in the position to do business on a small profit.

¶ There is no philanthropy in this; we believe it to be good business judgment.

¶ When Henry Ford built his first automobile, he realized its importance as a factor in the progressive business life of America and he determined to build a motor car that would have the largest demand from ALL the people. He knew that such a car must be light in weight, reliable in construction, inexpensive to maintain and low in price.

¶ From that memorable day in 1903 when the FORD MOTOR COMPANY was organized, there has been no halt in the march of achievement. Ford has been "doing things" every day—working to one purpose: A car for the people with a price the people can pay.

¶ To fully achieve this purpose FORD cars must be made in such large quantities that a small margin over the cost would produce a satisfactory profit. Continuous quantity demand could only be assured through quality.

¶ To establish this quality, there must be specialization and organization to accompany inventive and mechanical genius.

¶ From the beginning all FORD efforts have been concentrated upon one model. Concentration is a fixed principle with Mr. Ford, in order that perfection of product may be had. And so, throughout the entire vast plant, in every department, every man and every machine is busy on the production of this one model.

¶ The ideal FORD Model T was attained in 1908. Since that time there has been little change in its design, but a continuous refinement in mechanical construction, each year bringing the Model T nearer the perfect automobile.

¶ We are going to make the FORD Model T indefinitely. All the necessary experiments have been made and paid for.

¶ We have built and fully equipped the most complete automobile manufacturing plant in the world. All has been paid for from the profits earned on the business of previous years.

¶ Our factory is built for quantity production. (285 complete FORD cars have been turned out in one day.) We can make 30,000 cars cheaper than we can make 10,000. Where labor costs us one dollar, our overhead expenses cost a dollar and a half. Our factory is built to profit from quantity production. Thus, by reducing overhead cost per car we will build 30,000 cars for 1911 at a less ratio of overhead cost per car than it did to make the 20,000 cars in 1910—though materials and labor command the same prices.

¶ Our normal working force is 4,000 men, building 30,000 cars. Contrast this with factories employing from 7,000 to 12,000 men and making only 10,000 cars. Wages are a part of the cost of any car. Here's where FORD factory equipment and manufacturing organization reduces cost of production, while accentuating excellence in the quality of FORD cars.

¶ The materials for the FORD Model T cost us the same this year as they did last. There has been no sacrifice in quality because of the lower price.

¶ We have no bond issues to pay off. There are no mortgages upon our property. We have no loans to repay. We have no indebtedness. We do business on the "spot cash" discount basis, purchasing in large quantities, commanding the lowest prices in the market of materials. Therefore we can well afford to sell the FORD Model T at the above low prices.



**FORD MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.**

Ford Factories, Assembling Plants and Branch Houses

Main Office and Old Factory—Detroit, Piquette and Beaubien Sts.	Western Assembling Plant—Kansas City, 11th and Winchester Aves.	BRANCH HOUSES:
New Factory—Highland Park, Woodward and Manchester Aves.	Eastern Assembling Plant—Long Island City, corner Jackson Avenue and Honeywell St.	Atlanta—311 Peachtree Street.
Canadian Factory—Walkerville, Ont., Sandwich St. East.		Boston—147 Columbus Avenue.
		Buffalo—727 Main Street.
		Chicago—1444 Michigan Avenue.
		Cincinnati—911 Race Street.



# the world listens

**"Buy a FORD car because it is a better car—not because it is cheaper."—Henry Ford.**

## Model T Roadster \$680<sup>00</sup>

The same car without the following equipment:—Extension Top, Automatic Brass Windshield, Two 6-inch Gas Lamps, Generator and Speedometer, . . . . . \$600<sup>00</sup>

¶ **49,600 FORD owners are this minute proving** the durability and economy of FORD construction. 49,600 FORD owners know that the FORD is built so light and yet so strong that it costs less to maintain than any other car. That is why the FORD is now and will continue to be the favorite and foremost among all family cars.

¶ **The FORD Model T is in every essential the** same FORD of 1908, 1909 and 1910, the only difference being an advance in the refinement of several important features.

¶ **The FORD Model T has met all the demands** of city and country life. It is the family car of pleasure, the fast car for the busy business man, the reliable car day and night for the doctor, the dependable car on the farm—all because of its being built to fill a practical mission,—a car for the people, and at a price they can pay. It is light in weight, yet of giant strength in mechanical construction,—a car of Vanadium steel.

¶ **The FORD Model T is made through and** through of Vanadium steel, the most expensive steel in the world and the toughest known. Vanadium, an alloy melted into the crude steel, adds to the tensile strength, prevents crystallization, or crumbling of the steel. This is the secret of FORD lightness. FORD parts need only be one-fifth the size of ordinary steel parts, and yet successfully resist a greater strain.

¶ **Every strain-bearing metal part of a FORD car** is scientifically treated by passing through from three to four ovens, equipped with electrical temperature devices. Not one vital part is thus treated, but each bit from crank shaft to fender iron. (A FORD car may be lifted by its four fender irons.) Strains are considered—sudden shocks, torsional strain and vibration. Pivots are necessarily differently treated than shaft drives because of the different strain to which they are subjected.

¶ **The FORD steel treating plant, perfected by** Henry Ford, is the most complete in the world, possessing its own FORD steel analyses and quenching formulæ.

¶ **The FORD Model T car weighs 1200 pounds,** possessing one horse-power for each 53 pounds. The average touring car possesses one horse-power for each 70 pounds. A 1200-pound car takes less power than a 2000-pound car; therefore, in the FORD the power goes to carry load and not the car. A 1200-pound car will not wear out a tire as quickly as a 2000-pound car. A 1200-pound car passes over a rough road with scientific-

ally proportioned tires much easier and quicker than a car of 2000 pounds. Two and two still make four—and the light weight FORD car is still unapproachable by any other car of the same capacity in the smallness of operating expenses. You will admit this is significant.

¶ **FORD ingenuity has originated brakes, with a** braking surface of 6.1 square inches per pound weight; the average is 5.1 square inches. FORD tires are the largest per pound weight of any automobile—2.33 cubic inches of tire per pound. Hence the FORD tire economy. There is no necessity for a FORD Model T to be equipped with extra tires.

¶ **The FORD magneto is an integral part of the** unit power plant. No batteries are used, no brushes, gearing, or moving wires. Trouble makers have been banished. The whole is carried in the flywheel casing. A slight movement of the flywheel generates current enough to make a powerful spark.

¶ **Vanadium steel causes FORD repair bills to be** less. FORD weight proportionate to the horse-power causes fuel bills to be smaller—tires to cost less. One gallon of gasoline carries a FORD twenty to twenty-five miles. One set of tires carries a FORD from 5,000 to 10,000 miles.

¶ **The quality of materials and strength of me-**chanical construction carry it safely over bad roads, while the lightness in weight means no limit of service for the power generated by the motor.

¶ **FORD "OWNERS' SERVICE" means satisfac-**tion during the life of your car. Strike a radius of fifty miles in almost any part of the country and there is a FORD dealer within it. Every FORD dealer must carry a full stock of repair parts. At our 25 branch houses our stock of repair parts is in every way as complete as our stock at the factory. With our numerous branch houses and thousands of dealers located in all parts of the world, FORD "owners' service" is and has been the best owners' service furnished to any motor car owner. The FORD repair parts list contains the price of each replacement which an owner might need.

¶ **That is something of what FORD "OWNERS' SERVICE" means.**

¶ **Surely the FORD is the car you want. Make** arrangements with the nearest FORD dealer for a demonstration. Send direct to factory at Detroit for FORD descriptive literature.

### FORD MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Ford Factories, Assembling Plants and Branch Houses

Cleveland—1914 Euclid Avenue.

Dallas—445 Commerce Street.

Denver—1552 Broadway.

Detroit—Boulevard and Woodward Ave.

Houston—800 Walker Avenue.

Indianapolis—526 N. Capital Avenue.

London—57 Shaftesbury Ave. Philadelphia—250 N. Broad Street.

Kansas City—1608 Grand Ave. Pittsburg—5929 Baum Street.

Melbourne—1035 Williams St. St. Louis—3669 Olive Street.

New York—1723 Broadway. Seattle—532 Nineteenth Avenue, N.

Omaha—1818 Farnam Street. Toronto—53 Adelaide Street, W.

Paris—6 dis rue Auber. Winnipeg—309 Cumberland Ave.



## Are You a Good Buyer?

A good buyer looks ahead.

He keeps "half an eye" on cost; but he makes it his chief concern to know whether the thing he buys can render the **service** and maintain the **quality** he demands.

In this way he gets the **best**.

In the serious matter of Office Filing Devices, it costs some business men a lot of money and many regrets before they learn how to buy Filing Equipment **right**—before they know by experience that

## Globe-Wernicke Filing Equipment

fills **precisely** every possible filing need, and stands without a peer in expert workmanship, dependable material, and intrinsic value.

**The Globe-Wernicke Trade-Mark means superiority—dependability—intrinsic worth.**

Globe-Wernicke "elasticity" means to you that you can get sectional units for **every conceivable purpose** that will fit into a compact, artistic whole with your other units; also that at **any** future time you can obtain on demand **exact duplicates** of the units you buy to-day. Uniform prices. Freight prepaid everywhere.

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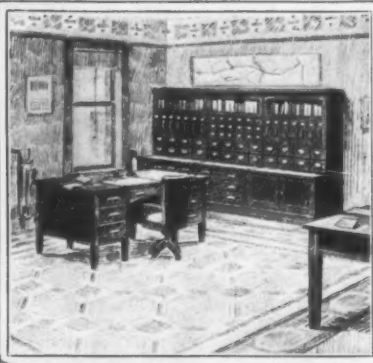
"Filing and Finding Papers" describes filing systems for handling effectively all kinds of office detail, even as much as 100,000 letters a year. This book and a copy of the latest "Globe-Wernicke" Filing Equipment Catalogue sent prepaid on receipt of the coupon below.

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Mr. Globe-Wernicke Co., Dept. C-810, Cincinnati, U. S. A.  
Please send me a copy of "Filing and Finding Papers," and your complete Filing Equipment Catalogue.

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IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

Chauffeurs, slouched in their seat to ear-tops, use it as a signal; youths adopt it as a noisy and therefore diverting method of showing off.

It is offensive and utterly indefensible in a city and should be prohibited by ordinance.

The public must have consideration as well as safety. Reckless driving and the nerve-racking explosions of the unmuffled automobile exhausts are breeding deep-seated opposition.

### Checking the Chauffeur

SOME excellent new regulations have become law in New York State, and not the least important is the penalty of arrest for the driver who fails to signal on approaching pedestrians at the intersection of a road or cross street. This means that a chauffeur who goes tearing around a corner or speeding across a street may be jailed or fined. Fully half, I should say, of the accidents which have come to my notice in touring around the country have been from disregard of this precaution—signaling approach, either at a crossing or in overtaking a vehicle.

Last month, in Guilford, Connecticut, two cars turning a blind corner at full speed, neither raising signal, collided head-on, seriously damaging both; neither driver was injured, I almost regret to add.

The new law also demands that the chauffeur signal on turning off from the road; failure to do which is repeatedly endangering the lives of careful, law-respecting drivers, through having a car just ahead turn suddenly without warning.

The weak point of the new New York automobile law is that examination and, through it, competency should not be exacted of owners, among whom are included a large class of the reckless drivers, and to whose insolent attitude toward the rights of others is attributed much of the popular distrust visited upon automobile drivers.

### The Retort Courteous

AT THE last meeting of the American Educational Association in Boston, David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University, delivered himself as follows: "No intelligence is required in the game of football. Blacksmiths and boiler makers can play the game as well as men of finer intelligence; in fact, blacksmiths and boiler makers are considered the best raw material for the game. . . . If the young men in the colleges want football, let them adopt the English Rugby game, which requires quite as much skill as the one they now play, furnishes as much healthful exercise, and is wholly free from the perils of the American game."

Football can stand a whole lot of this kind of slanging. Truth to tell, the game has benefited by the harangues of both its illustrious critics, Dr. Jordan and Dr. Butler, neither of whom being able to control the illegitimate excesses at his respective college, adopted the weaker course of side-stepping the issue. Dr. Butler banished football altogether; Dr. Jordan substituted the English Rugby, an excellent and diluted form, whence sprang the present American game. It was natural that Dr. Butler should thereafter recognize nothing of worth in the revised American game and that Dr. Jordan should extol Rugby whenever and wherever he assembled auditors. Dr. B. in his animadversions sticks to glittering generalities, whereas Dr. J. recklessly indulges in particularization which is irrational and unsupported.

### A Boomerang

IF NO "intelligence is required" in the American game, what shall be said of the intellectual demands of Rugby, which, as compared to American football, is as dominoes to chess!

The rigorous and complicated play of American football develops endurance, self-reliance, quick thinking, instant action, and steadiness under fire. Physically and mentally it makes heavier demands on the player than any other outdoor game—barring, perhaps, lacrosse, really the finest of all games.

As for "blacksmiths and boiler makers," we need the leaven of their physical attributes at our American colleges, where too often "finer intelligence" is another name for the milksop or the Pharisee.

### Black Bear Studies

IN HIS "Black Bear," William H. Wright has provided us with a fitting companion volume to his "Grizzly" book. As in his first literary venture, the observation and the lore are that of one who has traveled his mountains with open, knowing eyes, and has the good luck to have an experienced, entertaining collaborator, who is also an accomplished photographer.

The tale of Ben makes one of the best animal stories I have read; it is extremely interesting and unusually faithful to nature—even though our credulity be a bit taxed

Neckbands are pre-shrunk



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**Emery**  
Guaranteed Shirts



Thirty years of Progressive Shirt-making enables us to Guarantee the fit, color and wear of every shirt produced under the **Emery** label and retailed at \$1.50 up.

Emery Fabrics are tested for color and strength. Emery Sizes are proved accurate. Neckbands are pre-shrunk. Sleeves are different lengths to fit all men.

Look for **Emery** when you buy shirts.

Emery means Custom Satisfaction in ready made shirts. If your dealer can't supply you, write for name of the Emery dealer in your city.

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## JOHNSON'S Shaving Cream

Makes Lather and You Know

*The Lather is the thing*



JOHNSON'S Shaving Cream Soap brushes up instantly and luxuriously; softens the toughest beard without mussy finger rubbing; doesn't dry, smart nor irritate; leaves the face smooth and comfortable, requiring no emollient after the shave. It is put up in a hermetically sealed germ-proof collapsible tube containing 150 shaves—one-sixth of a cent a shave.

EVERY DRUGGIST SELLS IT. PRICE 25c

Send us name and address with 2c stamp for 20-shave trial tube.

Our reputation backs it up

**Johnson & Johnson**

Dept. 3-E, New Brunswick, N. J.





## Well-Dressed Folks Wear the Bradley Muffler

because it gives the best protection against cold—fits snugly about the throat, chest, shoulders and spine—is full of style—can be washed when soiled—and holds its shape and retains its stylish appearance year after year.

All of these reasons are due to the fact that the Bradley is a *knit* muffler—full fashioned in the knitting, and made with the Bradley V-Neck.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You

**Bradley**

## Full Fashioned V-Neck Muffler

(Patented 1908-1909-1910)

The only 50c muffler made of imported Egyptian silk—knit extra heavy—in all colors and collar sizes, for men, women and children—50c and \$1.00.

The Bradley Auto Scarf—for men and women—extra long and extra heavy—imported Australian Worsted—all colors and collar sizes—\$1.50 and \$1.75.

**Bradley**

## Knit Coats

—like Bradley Mufflers—are knit to fit. They are made in many styles and colors—in all sizes and different lengths—from the fleeciest imported wool—retailing from \$2 to \$10.

### The Bradley Style Book

illustrates and describes the various Bradley Mufflers and Knit Coats—tells why they are superior—shows which are best for you. Sent free to all who fill out and mail the coupon.

**Bradley Knitting Co.**  
117 Bradley Street  
Delavan, - Wisconsin.

Mail the  
Coupon  
Right  
Now

Name.....  
Address.....  
Town.....State.....

In answering this advertisement please mention COLLIER'S

by the recital of his manifestations of grief over the pelt of his deceased mother.

Apropos of the contention, by Professor Brewster, that animals are not guided by instinct, this herald of the new school of animal psychology should read Ben's life history. Ben was a black bear cub which had been taken from its mother too young to have had a mouthful of other food than its mother's milk; yet when loosed in the spring, Wright "was amazed to find that he knew every root and plant that the older bears knew and fed upon in that particular range of mountains."

### New Flying Records

ALTHOUGH Claude Grahame-White won the International race for the Bennett Cup and thus transferred the speed championship from America, whither it was brought by the Glenn Curtiss victory at Reims last year, to Great Britain, where the 1911 contest must be held, yet the honors of the October Belmont Park aviation meet may be said to have been divided among England, France, and America: for John B. Moisant of Chicago won the (about) thirty-six-mile Liberty Statue flight in 34 minutes 38.84 seconds, beating Grahame-White by 42½ seconds, while averaging speed of a mile in less than a minute; and both used Blériots.

Grahame-White's winning time of 1 hour 1 minute 4.74 seconds for the 100 kilometers (62.14 miles) was at the rate of about 61 miles an hour, and eclipsed the best previous figures of 1 hour 6 minutes 39.45 seconds made by Morane at Bordeaux in September. Le Blanc, however, who smashed into a telegraph pole on the twentieth and last round of the Cup race, because failure of gasoline left him helpless in the twenty-mile breeze, had traveled at the rate of about 66 miles an hour for the nineteen completed rounds. The fastest round Grahame-White made was 2.56.24; the slowest Le Blanc made was 2.50.02; and his fastest was 2.44.32, or, approximately, seventy miles an hour!

But for the unhappy accident which terminated Le Blanc's brilliant performance, he must have won the Cup and set up dazzling figures of record.

America secured second in this event through the courageous flying of Moisant, who entered with a machine which had not been entirely repaired since an accident of a few days earlier, and was in no condition for its best work; it was the same machine with which he made his startling passenger-carrying flight from Paris to London some weeks ago—a 50-horse-power Blériot; and the machines used by Grahame-White and Le Blanc were also Blériots, of 100 horse-power.

### Hard Trial Work Needed

THUS, while speed honors rest with France and the monoplane, the Wright biplanes carried off the palm for stability in heavy weather. Never in the history of flying machines have aviators mounted their craft without accident in winds of such velocity; in which respect the exhibitions of Johnstone and Hoxsey must be regarded as no less than epoch-making in aerial navigation.

Apropos of the remarkable progress in the pending conquest of the air—it was difficult to realize, as one watched the almost daily ascents of these two plucky young aeronauts to altitudes of four and five thousand feet, that only a few years ago the French Club offered a prize of \$500 for an ascent of eighty feet!

That the motor, however, has not kept pace with the daring of the aeronauts and the structural refinements of the planes, the meet gave eloquent evidence. Brookins got his terrible fall because four of his eight cylinders refused to work; Ogilvie had to drop out of the Cup race to replace a spark plug that had melted, and Hamilton had a leaking pump which kept him out altogether.

The impression left by the meet is strongly to the effect that flying machines (also dirigibles) need the hard, fast work of the weakness-disclosing elimination trials which have done so much to give the automobile an enduring and dependable engine.

The surprise of Belmont Park, at least to me, was the unpreparedness of the Americans—which emphasized our inexperience in the flying game.

The largest share of the credit which came to America is entirely due to Moisant: for his pluck in flying a crippled machine in the Cup event, and his sportsmanship in coming to the rescue in the Liberty Statue flight with a new plane—purchased from Le Blanc for that express purpose.

### A Lost Opportunity

IT WAS a pity no Davis Cup lawn-tennis team went to England to say for our sporting spirit that we can play the game, even though we have no surety of victory.

"Have You Got  
Yours Yet?"

There's Every  
Reason Why  
You Should  
Have It ~  
and  
The Sooner, The Better

## A Trial Costs You Nothing—

if Occident Flour doesn't *prove* itself to be just as superior and just as economical as we say it is.

We simply make the flat statement that Occident Flour is superior in quality to any other flour now on the market.

And if we cannot positively *prove* this at our risk, the trial will not cost you a penny.

Of course, such a flour *must* be sold for a little more than ordinary flour. But we have found the people ready and willing to pay the difference to get the quality.

That is why Occident Flour is such a great success.

# OCCIDENT FLOUR

—Made So Much Better  
It Must Cost More

**Explanatory Notes:** Usually reasons for extra quality are given in advertisements. It would take a book to give the reasons for Occident quality—to explain about the hard, glutinous wheats used—our unique methods of cleaning, washing and drying these wheats—the many intricate processes of separating and purifying the flour particles—our laboratories where chemists and bakers study, test and safeguard the Occident product. We give you far greater assurance of better satisfaction with Occident Flour than mere reasons in advertising. We give you the very best reason—proof in the flour itself by trial at our risk.

The great Occident business has been built up on high-quality, high-priced flour.

### Our Offer

Try a sack of Occident Flour, making as many bakings as you wish. If you are not satisfied that it is better than any other flour you can buy, your money will be returned without argument.

All we ask is that you tear off the coupon and hand it to your grocer. Tear it off now and you won't forget. If your grocer does not sell Occident Flour, he can easily get it for you. If he won't, send us the coupon or a postal giving your own and your grocer's name and address.

**Russell-Miller  
Milling Co.**

Minneapolis  
U. S. A.

**Tear  
Off  
Coupon**

Mr. Grocer: I want to accept the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s trial offer on Occident Flour, at their risk, as they advertise in COLLIER'S WEEKLY. It is understood that if I do not find Occident Flour to be all that its millers claim it to be, my money will be refunded—no charge for flour used in the test.

Name.....


Address.....

Grocer's Name.....

Grocer's Address.....  
(Grocer's name and address must be filled in)

**Special Notice to Grocers:**—We will protect you fully in this guarantee. If any Occident sacks are returned through dissatisfaction with the flour, you are authorized to refund the full purchase price and we will reimburse you for same.  
RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO.





**Whatever you use for your hair add Woodbury's Facial Soap for your scalp**

The health of your hair depends on the health of your scalp. From a healthy scalp, only healthy hair can grow.

The object of washing your hair is to clean it and remove the dead skin. Before a shampoo, always rub your scalp fully five minutes to loosen the dead skin. Then apply a lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it thoroughly in. It softens the scalp, gently removes the crust, stimulates the pores, but does not leave the hair dry and brittle.


The formula for Woodbury's is the work of the greatest authority in America on the skin and its needs. It resupplies what is exhausted from the skin, gives it the aid it must have.

**Dandruff** Dandruff is an unnatural condition of your scalp. The little pores become clogged and nature in an effort to clean them, excretes too much oil. This oil gathers dust and dirt. Drying, it cakes and scales off in the form of dandruff. Woodbury's Facial Soap cleanses the pores, restores them to their normal, healthy action. The oil, instead of being thrown off, goes into the hair where it belongs. The dandruff and accompanying itching disappear.

Commence now to get its benefits. It costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price after their first cake.

For 4c. we send sample Woodbury's Facial Soap. For 10c. samples Woodbury's Facial Soap, Woodbury's Facial Cream and Woodbury's Facial Powder. Write today. The Andrew Jergens Co., Dept. J, Cincinnati

**Woodbury's Facial Soap**

For sale by  dealers everywhere



To teach the regular care of the teeth, a pleasant dentifrice is necessary. It's a treat, not a task for the children to use—

**COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM**

because of its delicious efficiency.

The antiseptic, anti-acid cream, that is delicious without the presence of sugar, efficient without "grit," and all that is beneficial without any injurious effect.

COMES OUT A RIBBON LIES FLAT ON THE BRUSH

Trial tube for 4 cents  
**COLGATE & CO.**  
Dept. W, 55 John St., N. Y.



Dress for health in the only underwear that is made right. Made of pure wool, fleece-lined, both the fleece and the outer fabric are woven in loops on the famous "loop-fleece" principle.

You keep the body at even temperature and the skin dry and healthy by wearing

**WRIGHT'S Health Underwear**

ALSO WRIGHT'S FAMOUS SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED UNDERWEAR

Permanently elastic, it fits and holds its shape indefinitely. Comes in beautiful fabrics and colors.

Ask your dealer for this superb underwear and be sure you get the genuine, with WRIGHT'S woven label Trade-mark sewn to each garment.

Union Suits and two-piece garments.

Best "Dressing For Health" sent free

Wright's Health Underwear Co.  
75 Franklin Street, New York

## Baseball in 1910

(Continued from page 20)

had a chance for the pennant up to the time that they met Chance's men at the Polo Grounds in June. In the first game of that series Chicago used three pitchers against Mathewson and won, and after a day's rain they easily took the other two games of the series, Brown, McIntire, Kroh, and Ritchie doing the pitching. Chance's men had a little the better of the luck of the first game, and after that, and until the September series, the Westerners had the upper hand, although the Giants hung on tenaciously.

### In the Second Division

UNDER Bill Dahlen the Brooklyn team played in and out baseball—able to beat the best—notably Chicago in a double-header—often falling victims to the teams further down the ladder. The peppery Charlie Doolin, one of the best of catchers, never quite got the Philadelphia team straightened out, and it became necessary even to discipline certain members of the team. This kept the club from finishing nearer to the front. Late in May and early in June the Cincinnati Reds, under Clarke Griffith, were dangerous. Griffith had a good hitting team, and it was this aptitude with the bat that carried the team as high as second place—for one day only. St. Louis, under Roger Bresnahan's leadership for the second year, did not make as good a showing as a year ago because of a scarcity of good pitchers. Fred Lake managed to pull Boston out of last position.

### The Last Months of the Season

THE Chicago champions had a hard fight for the leadership with New York in June. Throughout the month the two teams were very close together, and it was not until well along in July that the steady gait of Chance's men proved too much for the New Yorkers. In August the Cubs made their strongest spurt, only to slow down in September. They had a safe lead by that time, however, and, despite a long string of losing games, managed to pull through with some degree of comfort.

In September the Cubs won only fifteen games. Soon after the middle of the month New York crowded Pittsburg out of second place, but the Giants were so far behind the Cubs at the time that the leaders were not in danger.

The Cubs were helped materially to their championship by the fight between New York and Pittsburg. However, neither of them won consistently enough in the closing weeks of September to gain much on the leaders.

In the American League Connie Mack's team showed its superiority early in the race. On the second visit of the season of Detroit to Philadelphia, Jennings's men lost four straight games to the Athletics. This was the beginning of the end. Throughout the season the Detroit pitching staff was mediocre, and the Tigers were beaten at the very time when they needed most to win. Furthermore, there was some dissension in the club. Cobb was out for a long period, and the team in general went into a rapid decline.

### The Red Sox and the Highlanders

THERE was probably no more dangerous team in the American League than the Red Sox, commonly known as the "Speed Boys."

Although the team was for days at a time without the services of Harry Lord and Tris Speaker, it was a well-handled aggregation, Donovan proving a strategist of no mean caliber. Perhaps the best thing he did all season was his development of Clyde Engle, a Highlander cast-off. Engle while in New York had never played at his true weight, but in Boston he went through a hard course of training, took off twenty pounds, and at once began to hit and field with the best. His services as utility man, his timely hitting and sharp fielding, went far toward keeping the Bostonians well up in the race. It was unfortunate for the Red Sox that at the time they were fighting with the Highlanders for second place, Cree developed his batting streak. His hitting in pinches upset the Boston defense and was a great factor in raising the Highlanders a notch. That the Highlanders were game, by the way, was amply proved by their ability to recover from a slump late in the season, when Stallings was deposed as manager and Chase was ordered to lead the team.

### The Steadiest Teams the Victors

CLEVELAND, Washington, and Chicago were never serious factors in the American League race. Washington, to be sure, improved over the record of other years, and the pitching of Walter Johnson, one of the speediest pitchers in the game, and the splendid playing of Milan in the outfield

Mr. Fletcher is the great economist and wealth-giver, who is devoting his life to teaching humanity that Right-Eating means increased energy, endurance, less food expense and decreased doctor's bills.

Now, at the age of sixty-one, he begins a new crusade—the teaching of mothers the fundamental necessities of healthy child-culture, and inviting co-operation and concentration to secure this most important detail of conservatism.



This is Horace Fletcher, A.M.; F.A.A.

after whom

## "FLETCHERISM"

was named

Read what he says:

"WE will never attain the highest civilization until we attain the highest economy. Self-shaving is a great self-saving—a great economy. And there is no reason why any one should look unclean of face and be repulsive to family, customers and people generally, through neglect of shaving, since the invention of the AutoStrop Safety Razor, with its easy means of expert stropping.

"That stropping is necessary to easy and efficient shaving is evidenced by the invariable practice of expert professional barbers who resort frequently, during each shave, to stropping even the best of steel, while serving their customers.

"Your handy and most useful AutoStrop Safety Razor shaves me with splendid satisfaction and pleasure. It is an instrument of respectability."

GET ONE. TRY IT. (Dealers Also Read This)

If it doesn't give you head barber shaves, dealer will willingly refund your \$5.00, as he loses nothing. We exchange the razor you return or refund him what he paid for it.

Consists of one self-stropping safety razor (silver-plated), 12 fine blades and strop in handsome case. Price \$5.00, which is your total shaving expense for years, as one blade often lasts six months to one year.

The best way to forget to get an AutoStrop Safety Razor is to put it off until "tomorrow."

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Box 17, Station F, New York; 233 Coristine Bldg., Montreal; 61 New Oxford St., London



Far Quicker,  
Handier than  
Any Other Razor

Strops, Shaves,  
Cleans Without  
Detaching Blade



## The Florsheim SHOE

LOOK FOR NAME IN STRAP

**Here is a Shoe** that combines all the desirable features good footwear must have. "Natural Shape" lasts—Selected old-fashioned tanned leather—Workmanship of evident superiority—that's The Florsheim Shoe, always.

Ask your dealer about the Florsheim Shoe, or send amount and we will have our nearest dealer fill your order.

Most Styles \$5.00 and \$6.00

Write for our booklet "The Shoeman," showing styles that are different.

### The Excello

MEDIUM SHAPE TOE

Short Effect  
Any Leather



The Florsheim Shoe Company  
Chicago, U. S. A.

## You Can Depend On



**EVERY** first-class tailor favors Stein Woollens because he knows they are dependable.

Stein Woollens are the product of the best mills in Great Britain and America—pure wool and fast color—absolutely guaranteed by your tailor and by S. Stein & Co.

### STEIN-ALPINES

An ideal fabric for a black or blue suit. They are made of the finest imported yarns—have exceptional wearing qualities. Stein-Alpines are "London shrunk" and will retain their shape as long as the garments are worn. They are made in soft finished worsteds and worsted-cheviots in every fashionable weave. See them at your tailor's.

## S. STEIN & CO.

Foreign and Domestic Woollens

FIFTH AVE. and 18th ST., NEW YORK

STEIN WOOLENS FOR WOMEN have the same superlative quality that distinguishes the Stein Woollens for men. Ask your Ladies' Tailor.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

and at the bat were responsible for it in large measure. Cleveland continued the even tenor of its way. Lajoie made a great fight with Cobb of Detroit for the batting championship, and lost by decimals. But Lajoie's hitting, like that of most of the team, was without special purpose save to pound the ball as far as possible. The team, made up largely of new material, never showed high-class form. For Chicago, big Ed Walsh continued his masterly pitching, but lost many a game because the team behind him could not hit.

The White Sox was a raw aggregation that needed more than one season for development.

All in all, it was an "in and out" league season, with the victory to the steadiest teams.

There was plenty of free hitting, with its consequent thrills for the spectator, and good pitching sandwiched in with the bad.

#### The World's Championship Series

**CONNIE MACK'S** Athletics were in tip-top form for the series with the Chicago Cubs for the world's championship, and they won decisively, taking four games out of five.

The Philadelphians were superior in every department of play—as a team and as individuals. Heady, if occasionally unsteady, pitching; sharp, clean fielding, speed on the bases, and all around aggressiveness, were the factors in the triumph of the Athletics. Individual brilliancy, too, was on tap at just the right moment, and the Quaker players held together beautifully behind their pitchers.

The Cubs had little or no opportunity to work the inside game, for which they had been famous in the past. Terrific and timely hitting by the Athletics yielded so many runs that it was hopeless for the Cubs to seek to overcome the lead by "shoving the man around." Nothing but smashing batting was of any use. Again and again the Cubs rallied, but so sure was the defense of Mack's team that Chance's men could not break through. Eddie Collins, the Philadelphia second baseman, was the head and front of this defense, the kingpin of timely double plays that swept the bases clear. He was ably assisted by Barry and Baker in the infield, and Murphy's work in the outfield was also on the stellar order.

To Collins belongs the credit for breaking up the work of the veteran Chicago catchers, Kling and Archer. By constantly making false breaks to steal he had the Cub backstops calling for wide balls until they dared waste no more. Then when he did steal the catchers were in poor position for the throw. This method worried the pitchers, too, and went a long way toward spoiling their control.

#### Chicago Outclassed, Outpitched, Outbatted

**BENDER** and Coombs showed better head-work than any of the Chicago pitchers. A notable example of this was the work of Coombs at a critical stage in the final game. With the bases full, one out, and Tinker up, Coombs shot over two high, fast ones, and then quickly surprised the Cub short-stop into his third strike by changing to the cross-fire curve delivery. Exactly the same method worked with Archer, who swung badly at the third offering, and the side was retired. The Cub batters were outwitted.

Overall, McIntire, and even the great Mordecai Brown, were unable to stop the Quaker sluggers, and the only Chicago victory was the result of fine work in the box by "King" Cole, the youngest member of the Cub pitching staff, coupled with a let-down in the pitching of Bender.

Undoubtedly Chicago was greatly weakened by the absence of Evers from his post at second base, because of an injury, but even with Evers in the game it is doubtful if the result of the series would have been different. The Chicago team was simply outclassed—outpitched, outfielded, and out-slugged.

Two of the stars of the series were ex-collegians, Coombs of Colby and Collins of Columbia. Collins's second-base play has perhaps been equaled, certainly never surpassed. He covered an almost unbelievable amount of ground, even backing up the catcher on throws from the outfield. For Chicago, Schulte did the best work, but there was a hitch in the infield defense and a kink now and then in the outfield play.

#### Youth Is Served Again

**THE** Cubs realized in the opening game that the Athletics had the upper hand, and although the men were game there was never a time when it was possible to force the fight. The Philadelphians did all the forcing, while the Cubs were true to their September form. As in the past in baseball and many other sports, youth was served, and veterans bowed before the coming team.



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Daylight inside your factory will lower your cost of production just as surely as automatic machinery and continuous processes.

Detroit-Fenestra means 25 per cent more daylight for factories than was ever before possible with any form of construction.

Profits increase in Fenestra fitted factories. Time is saved, accuracy attained, spoilage eliminated—artificial light bills cut to a minimum.

Our standard ventilators—an important

feature of Detroit-Fenestra—assure perfect ventilation always.

Detroit-Fenestra sash—because of its all solid metal construction—is absolutely fireproof.

The Fenestra Joint—an amazing yet simple invention—gives each intersection practically the same strength as the solid bar.

Practically no metal is taken out of the Fenestra Joint. The metal is simply spread for joining and later permanently locked into one solid metal joint.

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Detroit-Fenestra is made in standard sizes—is shipped ready to install. All standards are interchangeable units and can be combined for filling large openings. Steel mullions are used when needed in combination. We have 200 sizes of standard and near standards ready for shipment.

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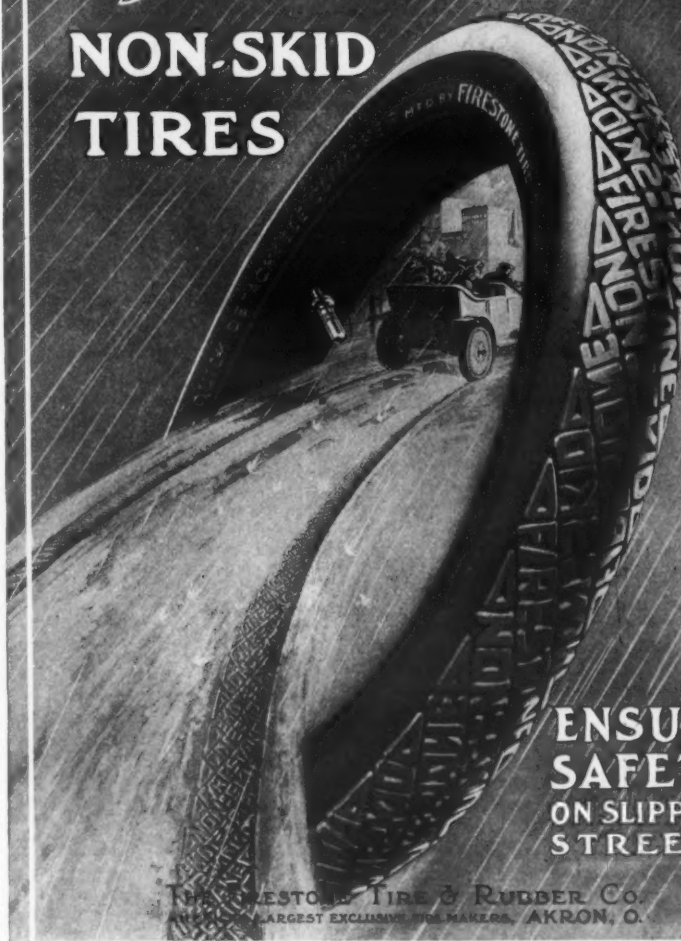
Company, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Shops, West Albany; Chicago & Northwestern Railway Terminal at Chicago, Illinois; Indiana Steel Company, Gary, Indiana; Dodge Manufacturing Company, Mishawaka, Indiana; Carnegie Steel Company, Bellaire, Ohio.

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# The Average Man's Money

## Savings-bank Bonds in New York State

**B**ONDS that are legal investments for savings-banks in New York State are good securities to own, for in the Consolidated Laws of 1909 the Legislature very carefully defined them. An illustration is the section limiting investment in railway bonds to those roads which in the preceding five years shall have earned and paid, in addition to interest on all of their mortgage indebtedness, a sum equal to 4 per cent each year on their capital stock. Also, no road operating less than 500 miles of line can sell its bonds to New York savings-banks. Among bankers the New York law, along with the Massachusetts law, is regarded as sound. Bonds of the railroads listed below are, in the opinion of experts, legal for the above purpose in New York:

	Present Price About	Income Yield About
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh 1st 6s, 1921.....	115	3.8
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey gen. 5s, 1987.....	123	3.8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa div. 5s, 1919.....	108½	3.7
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. div. 5s, 1921.....	105½	4.2
Chicago & Northwestern mort. 7s, 1915.....	112	3.6
Chicago & Northwestern, Mil. L. S. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.....	114½	3.9
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. Railway 1st 7s, 1913.....	106½	4.2
N. Y. New Haven & Hartford, Housatonic cons. 5s, 1937.....	112½	3.9
Pennsylvania Railroad cons. 4s, 1943.....	102½	3.8

Practically all these bonds are freely bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange. As bond prices are at the present time, any man can limit his investments to securities of such unquestionable safety as these, and still get about 4 per cent on his money.

## A Savings-bank's Statement

**O**NE of the smaller, old savings institutions, the Union Square Savings Bank of New York City (incorporated in 1848 as the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks), has a list of resources with a par value of over \$11,000,000. Almost exactly half of the bank's assets consist of "bonds and mortgages," as will appear from the statement below. Something under one-quarter are in State and New York City bonds—securities that return not more than 4 per cent. Of the railroad bonds, only one is quoted above par, the Union Pacific 4s, which is worth 101½. The others range from 99½ (the price of the St. Paul 4s) down to 81½ (for Lake Shore 3½s). As typical investments made under the careful restrictions of the law by men of sound judgment, the statement of the Union Square Savings Bank is reproduced:

	Present Price About	Par Value
Maryland State bonds.....		\$220,000.00
Massachusetts State bonds.....		950,000.00
New York State bonds.....		360,000.00
New York City bonds.....		732,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 3½s.....	88½	400,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s.....	99½	75,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 3½s.....	88	100,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4s.....	99½	200,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s.....	89½	350,000.00
Delaware & Hudson 4s.....	98½	150,000.00
Illinois Central, Louisville Division, 3½s.....	87½	200,000.00
Lake Shore & M. So. 3½s.....	81½	300,000.00
New York Central & H. R. 3½s.....	89½	300,000.00
Union Pacific 4s.....	101½	200,000.00
Bonds and mortgages.....		5,494,900.00
Banking house.....		315,078.76
Cash in banks, trust companies, and vault.....		541,788.69
Interest accrued.....		144,937.63
		\$11,033,705.08
Amount due 15,225 depositors with interest to July 1, 1910.....		10,065,668.13
Excess of assets on par value.....		\$968,036.95

The present prices of these bonds, given above, are in practically every case, it is safe to say, lower than the price at which the Union Square Savings Bank bought them.

## Low Prices

**I**N THE financial news in the daily papers of October 25 occurred this item:

"To-day consols stood at 79 7-16 for cash, the lowest point in their history as a 2½ per cent security, and the lowest, without qualification, since 1847, when London was in a panic and the bank rate went to 8 per cent."

Consols is an abbreviation for consolidated, and refers to what are the Government bonds of England. They are also referred to as "the premier security of the world." The only time when they ever sold lower was on the occasion of the revolutionary movement in Europe, over sixty years ago. At their present price, British consols yield over 3 per cent. It may be said without hyperbole that if civilization is to endure, these bonds are safe investments. Their current price demonstrates the point frequently repeated on this page, that the highest class of standard investment bonds—securities of which it may be said that if they are not safe, nothing is safe—are selling at extremely low prices. These consols sold at 93 in 1903.

## Another Aggressive State Official

**WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS** is Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York. He has a most wholesome and useful conception of the functions of his office. Under authority given him by a statute passed during the present year, he examines not only insurance companies, but also corporations organized for the purpose of promoting insurance companies and selling the stock to the public, often in connection with insurance policies.

Mr. Hotchkiss has handed his reports on several of these schemes to the newspapers. Most of these promotion schemes are misleading, and many of them are little short of criminal. Much money has already been lost in them, especially in Southern and Western States. Doubtless Mr. Hotchkiss, whose office is at Albany, would be willing to answer questions and letters about insurance companies generally.

## A Business Man's Investment

**A**N INVESTOR with, approximately, \$50,000 went recently to a firm of reliable New York brokers and asked for a list of securities that might be bought with a reasonable assurance of safety and which would return a fairly satisfactory income yield. The list printed below was made up and submitted. Note that the \$10,000 for mortgages is divided—this, of course, is done to lessen the risk. Only two railroad bonds are included—in this respect the list is open to criticism. Chicago and Alton 3s, 1949, which yield at the present price of 72 about 4.9 per cent, might be added, as well as Missouri, Kansas and Texas first mortgage 4s, 2004, selling at 82, and St. Louis and San Francisco refunding 4s, 1951, at 82.

High class is the selection of industrial bonds. At a flood tide of prosperity, prices of such securities would be much higher. Particularly valuable in choosing securities of this type is the help of a house whose reputation and experience insure the soundness of its advice. For the 100 shares of stock, \$12,680 is set aside. Income on these approximates 5-2.3 per cent. Fluctuations of price, naturally, are wider than in bonds. International Harvester, for example, fell from 129 to 117 between January 4 and August 11 this year, and American Telephone and Telegraph from 143½ on February 24 to 126½ on July 26. It is the common judgment of brokers that such stocks, while excellent

investments, ought specially to be recommended to business men who can watch their market course.

	Income	Approx. Price	Approx. Amount
Real Estate Mortgage, interest at rate of 5%.....	\$250	100	\$5,000.00
Real Estate Mortgage, interest at rate of 5%.....	250	100	5,000.00
Railroad Bonds			
5M Southern Ry. dev. and gen. 4s, 1956.....	200	76½	4,525.00
5M Colorado & Southern Ry. ref. and exten. 4½s, 1935.....	225	97½	4,887.50
Industrial Bonds			
5M Western Union, collateral trust 5s, 1938.....	250	99½	4,975.00
2M United States Steel sinking fund 5s, 1963.....	100	104	2,080.00
3M Jones & Laughlin, 1st sinking fund 5s, 1939.....	150	101½	3,030.00
2M American Tobacco Co. 4s, 1951.....	80	80½	1,610.00
3M American Tobacco Co. 6s, 1944.....	180	105½	3,157.50
3M Central Leather Co. 1st 5s, 1925.....	150	99½	4,985.00
2M Armour & Co. 1st 4½s, 1939.....	90	93	1,860.00
Stocks			
20 shares International Harvester Co. pref. Dividend on par, 7%.....	140	122	2,440.00
20 shares American Tel. & Tel. Dividend on par, 8%.....	160	139	2,780.00
20 shares Virginia Carolina Chemical Co. pref. Dividend on par, 8%.....	160	123	2,460.00
20 shares United Dry-goods pref. Dividend on par, 7%.....	140	104	2,080.00
20 shares Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. Dividend on par, 7%.....	140	146	2,920.00
	\$2,665		\$53,790.00

\* The letter M means a thousand-dollar bond.

It should be repeated that this investment is more adapted to a business man who can watch his securities than for women, for example. For them such securities as are legal for savings-banks to invest in are better.

## The West and Investment

**A**PITTSBURG, doctor who saved some money, and who took the wise precaution to investigate the projects into which he was invited to put it, has written for this department an account of his investigation in the West. The moral of his tale he puts into the first sentence of that part of his letter quoted, and the letter, as a whole, is characterized by very sound judgment.

"For the investor, who will at the same time be manager, there is certain success awaiting in almost any part of the West. What the West needs most is people. With capital their success will be more assured and quicker in coming, but even without capital, success will be obtained if the personal equation is O. K."

"It is not always wise to take the boomer's statements at face value. I had received a description of a bearing orchard for which \$20,000 was asked, with an assurance that it would easily produce from \$6,000 to \$10,000 per year. I saw the orchard. It is a good orchard, well cared for, in good condition, and in a favorable location. The facts, however, are these: Last year it produced \$4,100 worth of apples, and it is reasonable to expect that it will produce more fruit each succeeding year, providing all conditions are favorable. The expense account must, however, be taken into consideration. It cost over \$2,100 to get this fruit to the market, leaving a net income of \$2,000, a 10 per cent return from the invested money. This in an exceptionally good year for crops and high prices prevailing—conditions which can not be expected every season."

"A small investment which I made a few years ago in an Eastern city exceeds this very much, both in safety and percentage. I bought a lot upon a prospective business street, paying for it in monthly instalments. When fully paid I had

erected two small houses in the rear, paying for them with a mortgage upon the property. Here is the balance sheet for the same:

Interest upon \$4,200 (cost of lot and houses).....	\$252.00
City taxes for year.....	50.65
County taxes for year.....	10.60
Water rent.....	21.00
Insurance.....	8.15
Repairs.....	10.10
Total expense for year.....	\$352.50

"The income was \$480—\$20 per month rent for two houses, leaving a net return of \$127.50 upon the investment, or .075 per cent upon \$1,700, the amount of money actually invested. To-day I can sell the property at an advance representing more than 6 per cent per year upon the total investment, making a yearly profit of .135 per cent. This turned out so nicely that I have since done the same upon two other lots which are paying the same dividend upon an equal investment."

There is a good chance, at any rate, for the careful buyer to duplicate this Pittsburgh doctor's success in almost any steadily growing city.

## Mark Twain's Investments

**T**HE list of securities held by the late Mark Twain has been published by the appraisers of his estate. It is of unusual interest, showing in one section the influence of that expert judge of stocks, Henry H. Rogers, who was the humorist's close friend, and in another his susceptibility to the promoter's rosy arguments. Only \$8,000, out of a total appraised value of \$611,136, was found to be invested in bonds—conservatism never distinguished Mark Twain, either in thought or investment. Of the \$541,136 of personality, the principal items were:

American Telephone and Telegraph, common stock, 100 shares, worth about.....	\$14,000
Utah Consolidated Mining Company, common stock, 1,750 shares, worth about.....	87,000
United Fruit Company stock, 165 shares, worth about.....	30,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. stock, 67 shares, worth about.....	9,000
Union Pacific Railway, common, 100 shares, worth about.....	17,500
Fentress Land Company, 3 shares, worth about.....	500
J. Langdon Company, 813 shares, worth about.....	21,000
Company controlling his copyrights.....	200,000
Bonds of Park County, Montana, 2.....	2,000
Bond of Atlanta Gas Light Co.....	1,000
Bonds of Duval County, Florida, 10.....	5,000
Cash from recent sale of real estate in New York City.....	41,666
Cash due from solvent debtors.....	7,824

Among the souvenir certificates found in Mark Twain's strong box were 375 shares of the capital stock of the Plasmon Milk Product Company, a concern organized not many years before Mark Twain's death, which caused serious loss to the author. Upon the 375 shares the appraisers placed a total valuation of \$100.

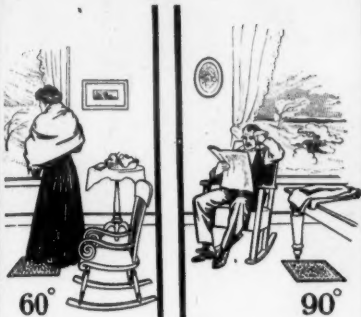
The Plasmon Syndicate, Limited (5,000 shares) and the Plasmon Company of America (400 shares) were other certificates for which the appraisers could get no bids. Worthless, too, the appraisers reported this list:

Hope Organ Company.....	50 shares
Koylo Company.....	345 shares
International Spiral Pin Company.....	113 shares
Bandar Log Press.....	1 share
American Mechanical Cash Register Company.....	32 bonds
American Mechanical Cash Register Company.....	400 shares

Probably Mark Twain had during his lifetime the typical financial experience of the intelligent, hopeful American. He "went broke" once (when his publishing venture at Hartford failed), kept up his courage, paid his debts, and died after years of work a rich man. His average of poor investments during the last years of his life was undoubtedly lower than in the case of the typical American.



## Stops uneven heating

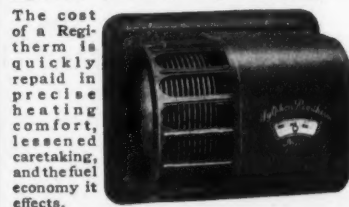


When the thermometer changes one degree, it causes the IDEAL SYLPHON REGITHERM to automatically act on the fire in your heater. The temperature of the rooms is thus kept constantly balanced at the degree at which you set the hand on the dial face of the Regitherm.

This takes the constant caretaking off your mind—prevents overheating and a cold house—avoids overheating and waste of fuel. There is no winding, clockwork or electricity to run down or give out.

### IDEAL SYLPHON Regitherm

will keep the house at any temperature between 60 and 80 degrees, day or night, by turning the indicator hand to the exact degree wanted. Easily attached to any heating outfit. Will last as long as the house.

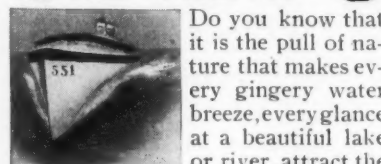


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### AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

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Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

## \$1 DOES EXACTLY \$3 THE WORK OF



Do you know that it is the pull of nature that makes every gingery water breeze, every glance at a beautiful lake or river, attract the red-blooded human and make him want a boat? It's your duty to yourself—to your family—to respond to this influence.

Again—Do you know that by adding a little of your money to a little of your spare time, these long winter evenings, you can profitably enjoy many a dull hour and own a boat at a ridiculously low cost?

### Triple the Purchasing Power of Your Money

**HOW!** By purchasing the full size paper patterns and instructions for a boat, or by purchasing all or part of the material in the knock-down—that is—every piece cut to shape, machined and accurately fitted so that it will go together in but one way only—the right way.

You ask: Why does this method reduce the price? There are five reasons.

**FIRST:** You are spending a few pleasant hours instead of money in assembling the boat, which reduces the cost to you over one-half.  
**SECOND:** You do not pay—but wait—space in this publication is mighty expensive. Why tell only part of the story? Our new Catalog No. 24 goes into detail and a POSTAL card will bring it to you. It shows an extensive line of boats, from canoes to cabin cruisers—every one backed by a guarantee of satisfaction, or your money refunded.

Send that postal now—right now  
**Brooks Manufacturing Company**  
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Safest investments 4% to 6% Write for Circular.

**ULEN, SUTHERLIN & CO. BANKERS**  
CHICAGO

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

## Giving Children a Chance

(Concluded from page 18)

been given room to play, the task of the police and the court is made easier, for the problem is forcibly put in the reply of a group of high-school lads who were warned about frequenting cigar stores and pool-rooms at intermission time. Their spokesman answered the principal: "Where shall we go? You give us no playground; we are allowed no freedom in the schoolhouse; and we are in need of some unhampered fellowship with each other. Tell us of a better place to stay."

What good citizenship can accomplish where the city authorities are laggard is shown in the typical case of a playground in the Philadelphia suburb of Germantown. There are still some open fields in this region, but the builders are rapidly closing in to make this a district of brick and mortar and pavements. A dozen years ago a man of unusual foresight gave to the city a tract of five acres to be used as a park, but it was neglected and used as a dumping ground for refuse and became an unsightly nuisance. Five years ago the women of the branch of the Civic Club in that ward got permission to clean and use a part of this park. One acre was fenced in, and the little playground equipped with simple apparatus—swings, sand piles, and seesaws. A wooden shelter was built for the kindergarten, and a school garden of thirty tiny plots laid out. Another summer and a tennis-court and croquet fields were added. Then the Board of Education consented to appoint teachers for the "vacation months and the city government became interested. An appropriation was made to cover the cost of laying out the five acres as a park, with three baseball fields, more tennis-courts, lawns, and shade trees, with a caretaker in charge of the grounds. Last summer the total attendance of children numbered 70,000, and the improvement in health, manners, and morals was conspicuous.

### Dividends in Money, Health, and Enjoyment

SCHOOL gardens are successfully conducted in many cities. In Philadelphia, for example, the school garden is no longer an experiment. The available land consists of small vacant lots, a few in the heart of the city, others in the outskirts, yet accessible by trolley. From fifty to one hundred boys and girls cultivate one such garden, which is divided into allotments a few feet square. Here they toil in wholesome activity and contentment under the direction of skilled superintendents, who show them not only how to dig and plant and hoe, but also instruct them in the essentials of farming and market gardening. The classes study the soil and the seeds and the structure of plants with the aid of the microscope and textbook, and listen to simply phrased lectures.

One of these plots, no more than eight by ten feet, yields two crops in a season of beans, radishes, lettuce, beets, peppers, corn, carrots, and a gay variety of flowers. The love of flowers is no small influence for good in the life of the small city dweller, and the school gardens have resplendent displays of posies in borders, clusters, and beds, or climbing the ugly brick walls of adjoining tenements.

There is also the experimental plot, if you please, quite like a full-fledged agricultural college, in which are tested many kinds of corn, salad, green-stuffs, barley, wheat, oats, tobacco, and even cotton. One of the largest school gardens thus far established is a tract of three acres which the Vacant Lots Association has developed in Philadelphia. During a recent summer 1,000 children worked therein at an expense for each young gardener of \$1.65, while the value of the vegetables harvested averaged \$5.30 per plot, a handsome return on the investment, to say nothing of the dividends reaped in health and enjoyment.

### Cooperative Self-Help

IN PHILADELPHIA last summer 800 poor families earned a living on these patches of ground which had been so many waste places. Fathers, mothers, and children divided the labor of tilling and weeding. Invalids and cripples, broken-down professional men, mechanics out of work, helped hold their homes together by means of the crops they were able to harvest, and fought off pauperism, with the hoe as their sturdy weapon.

It has happened in a large number of instances that children taught in the school gardens have persuaded their parents to forsake the city and seek their fortunes in the real country, while in other cases the mothers and fathers who prospered in the vacant-lot enterprises have been encouraged to pick up their little ones and flee the tenements for the abandoned farm or the market-garden. Thus the two kinds of self-help, the one devised for the children, the other for the grown-ups, have been cooperative.

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How can a man be thoroughly up-to-date without improved Duofold Health Underwear?

How else can he have such warmth without weight; fresh airy cleanliness without chill; perfect fit; and complete protection in any weather? Two light-weight fabrics in one with air-space between—that is the secret. A smooth cotton, linen or silk surface against you; a wool, pure silk or silkoline surface outside. Isn't that the ideal combination?

The man who has once known the sense of ease and lightness that you feel in a Duofold garment can never be persuaded into any other winter underwear. The man who doesn't know, owes it to himself to find out without delay.

Single garments and union suits in all weights and various shades. Positively guaranteed in every respect. Your dealer has them or will get them for you. Otherwise write to us and we'll arrange for you to have your choice. You don't have to accept any substitute.

Ask for the Duofold style booklet. It contains facts about hygienic dress that every man should know.

**Duofold Health Underwear Co., Mohawk, N. Y.**  
**Robischon & Peckham Co., Selling Agents**  
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Look for this. And "get next."

PAT. SEP. 23, 1902

**Duofold**

How else can he have such warmth without weight; fresh airy cleanliness without chill; perfect fit; and complete protection in any weather? Two light-weight fabrics in one with air-space between—that is the secret. A smooth cotton, linen or silk surface against you; a wool, pure silk or silkoline surface outside. Isn't that the ideal combination?

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YOU SAVE ONE THIRD

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39 Solid Scarf Pin, Signet

225 Handy Pin, Plain

66 Solid Gold Odd Fellows Pin

216 Gold Filled

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## Hill's "Hustler" Ash Sifter

will make a big reduction in your coal bill—25 per cent of ashes is good coal—a minute a day saves the coal—no dust—no trouble—ashes go into barrel and coal into the hod.

Write to-day for full descriptive folder 2-S.

HILL DRYER COMPANY  
202 Park Avenue Worcester, Mass.  
Sold by Dealers Everywhere

**YOUR BOY  
will welcome  
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### The American Boy

A gift at once fascinating, instructive, reasonable and lasting. A whole year of good reading.

A Year to Your Boy for \$1.00.  
See a copy at news-stands.

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO.,  
110 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



## Do You Want A Better Position?

Yes—do you want a better position—do you want to earn more—do you want to get out of the long-hour, short-pay crowd—in short, do you wish to win success in your chosen line of work?

The International Correspondence Schools can help you—for the Business of This Place is to Raise Salaries. In 1909, 3882 I. C. S. students of all occupations, of all ages, in all parts of the world VOLUNTARILY reported salaries raised through I. C. S. help. In August, the number was 307. Add to these the number of others who had their salaries raised, but who were not heard from, and you have some idea of the ability of the I. C. S. to better your position, to raise your salary.

Finding out how the I. C. S. can help you costs you nothing and places you under no obligation. Simply mark and mail the attached coupon to-day. You are the one to decide if you want a better position. The I. C. S. is the one institution that will help you—no matter who you are or where you live. Mark the coupon.

### INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Box 1108, Scranton, Pa.  
Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position, trade or profession before which I have marked X.

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|--|---|--|

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## Shooting at Game

(Concluded from page 22)

of the curve—he is quite sure to be below it when the bullet gets there. The temptation to pull at this point is almost irresistible, as the game looks so big and pretty. But unless the mark is very close you will overshoot, and for the very nearest shot it is safer to hold low. At the distances where the greater number of shots occur it is best to hold about where the deer will be when he strikes ground and pull the trigger just as he makes the turn to descend. This is not easy to do and is often unreliable, but in the long run is the surest, as the rise and fall of a deer in running is hardly ever less than the width of the body, and if you shoot at the top of the curve the swiftest ball can not possibly arrive on time.

### Pulling the Trigger

ALL methods are unreliable at times and nothing but speed of fire will do. In some windfalls even this is no good, for you can see the game only when whirling over a big log, and can not possibly shoot low enough to catch it when it goes out of sight for an instant below. And as you can not tell where the next rise will be, since a deer is eternally twisting in his course on very rough ground, you stand little chance of catching him on the up rise or of having the rifle in position before he makes the downward turn. Especially is this the case with the mule-deer among brush and rocks. He leaps stiff-legged like a bucking horse and can twist like any rabbit. His course, speed, and height of jump vary with almost every second—now to the right, now left, now high, then low, but always fast enough. Your only chance is to send the lead streaming from the repeater, and you will hear plenty of it sing from the rocks against which it goes to splash just behind or just over the game. But when you have emptied the whole magazine and see no sign of weakening in the springy legs that still send the shining pelt aloft in a beaming curve, that seems such a pretty mark when the rifle is empty, disappointment will not sour you. When you have done it a few times you will say it is the brightest experience of out of doors and will work harder than ever for another chance, though you may feel that you are again to be outgeneraled.

The trigger can not be pulled with a sudden jerk for running shooting any more than for standing marks. And the slow drag used in target shooting by some is equally bad. If your rifle pulls off at two pounds, at least a pound pressure should be put on when it is raised, and more yet will be better, so that when the last pressure is applied to pull off there will be the least danger of moving the barrel. With practise enough, placing the finger on the trigger at once, with two-thirds of the pressure necessary for release, becomes quite automatic and is really safer than the set trigger.

### Pointblank with the Rifle

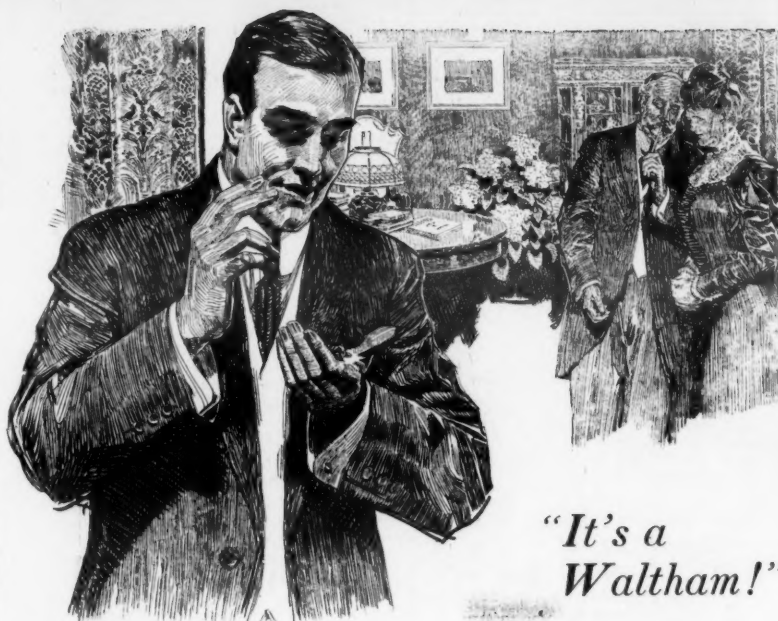
UNDER the best of conditions and practise you are liable at any moment to do some crazy work from a slight neglect of care about seeing the sights clearly. Absurd as it may seem, the following is as true as anything I have ever written, and I can hardly comprehend to-day how it could happen even to one who had never touched a gun before. I had shot a deer across a cañon at a distance that made it probable that the ball was not exactly where it should be. I called a companion, and we advanced to the place where it had fallen in a little narrow and shallow gully with rifles all ready in case it should start. When we reached the side of it the deer sprang suddenly bolt upright. Bang went both rifles at once.

"That was a sweetener," remarked my friend as it sank back like a wet rag.

"Yes," said I, "but I wouldn't brag about it. It isn't over ten feet."

The deer lay in a heap, but with eyes bright, so that I shot him through the head for safety before touching him. When we pulled him out there was not a scratch on him, not a powder burn or a hair singed in spite of all the searching we could do, nothing except the first shot across the cañon and the last through the head. The first had broken the forelegs just at the body, and he had so fallen with his hind feet under him that he sprang upward full length and then fell so that he could not use his hind legs again.

Both of us had had years of practise with both rifle and gun on plenty of game. The size of the mark was not less than three feet long by about one and a half wide. And the distance, instead of ten feet, was only about six. He was simply too close, so close that we never looked at any sights and probably did not even see the rifle barrels.



*"It's a Waltham!"*

How the gift is enhanced by this discovery. WALTHAM was the watch name he knew best in his boyhood—the watch his father and grandfather before him wore,—a watch "hoary with reputation." This inbred confidence in

# WALTHAM

is strengthened in every generation by the constant application of modern watch-making methods to old-fashioned standards of integrity.

Waltham is the oldest and youngest watch on the market. The highest inventive genius is always at its command, designing new models and keeping WALTHAMS constantly in the lead.

*"It's time you owned a Waltham."*

For a high-grade up-to-date watch—made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable timepiece; ask any JEWELER to show you a Waltham Colonial. Prices \$50 to \$175.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,

WALTHAM, MASS.

## Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO



A gift that will make him happy.

At all dealers

## "Bridge Don'ts"

For Bridge Players

A handy little book by Walter Camp, gives in condensed form for busy people the essential points they ought to know. Attractive as it is useful. Send copies to your friends, 35 cents, by mail 38 cents.

P. F. COLLIER & SON

430 West 13th St.

New York City



As a Gargle and for Mouth and Teeth

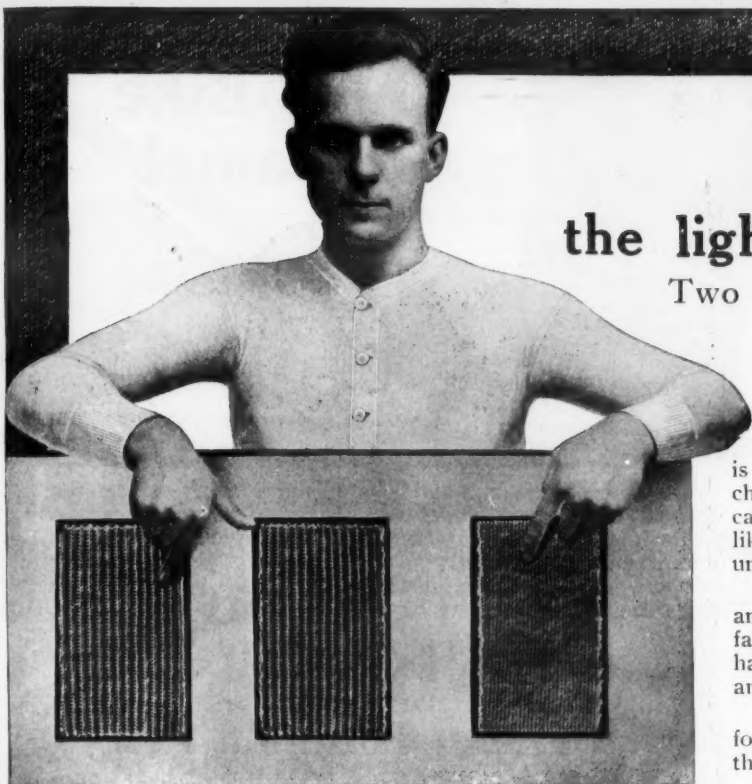
## Dioxogen

H. O. 12

Dioxogen is a safe, most trustworthy, most thorough, and most delightful cleanser. It is a real antiseptic—as proved by definite scientific tests. It is ideal in its application both as a toilet and as an hygienic measure. Dioxogen is free from all objectionable characteristics, and should not be compared with ordinary hair bleaching "peroxide." Try Dioxogen. We will send two-ounce trial bottle free upon request.

The Oakland Chemical Co., 88 Front St., New York





# Interlock

## the lightest-for-warmth underwear

Two thin garments inseparably knit into one—and the smoothest, softest, lightest-for-warmth underwear you have ever worn.

Interlock Underwear is so fine and even and smooth you would hardly guess by its looks that it is a ribbed garment. Its texture is so soothing and sympathetic to the feel that you are instantly charmed with its softness, and when once inside the garment you are captured with its buoyant lightness. And the two inseparable gauze-like fabrics make this one light garment just as warm as heavy saggy underwear—without its bulky burden!

You needn't shiver all winter in ordinary light-weight garments and imagine you are comfortable, simply because you dread stuffy old-fashioned underwear. Get the scientific Interlock garments and you'll have all the freedom that light-weight gives—with added protection, ample warmth, and increased comfort.

Interlock keeps its shape because it is knit so firm and close; and for the same reason it has genuine elasticity—not only the stretch, but the "spring back" that you don't find in ordinary garments.

The machine that knits Interlock Underwear is a wonder. It makes the garment 33½ per cent stronger than garments knit of the same single yarn on any other machine. Government testing-machines prove it.

That means Interlock has longer life and is easier on your pocket-book than any ordinary underwear.

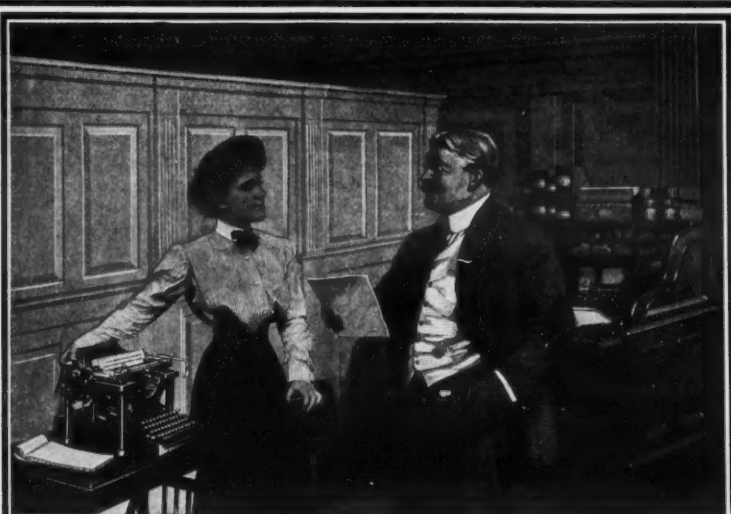
"These two gauzy ribbed fabrics knit inseparably together make this smooth, warm Interlock Underwear. To show how these fabrics would look if knit separately it was necessary to pull out the stitches on one side of a piece of Interlock Underwear. If you do that with ordinary underwear it will leave a hole, but with Interlock it leaves this other complete fabric just like the one you take away."

Keen, far-sighted manufacturers saw the advantage of garments knit on this machine as quickly as you will see it yourself. Leading mills of the country have already been licensed under Interlock patents to knit by this advanced method. And now you can get Interlock Underwear at dealers everywhere.

\$1 a single garment and up

For men and boys. Two weights corresponding in warmth to medium and heavy weights of ordinary underwear. Separate garments for men \$1 and up; Union Suits \$2 and up. Separate garments for boys 50c and up; Union Suits \$1 and up. Also infants' shirts, pants, and sleeping garments in soft cotton, merino, wool, and silk—50c to \$1.50. Ask your dealer for Interlock Underwear. Look for the name INTERLOCK on the garment-label or the metal lock attached. If your dealer hasn't Interlock Underwear write us his name and address and we'll see that you get it. Write us for sample of fabric and illustrated booklet.

General Knit Fabric Company, Utica N Y



When an operator tells you that she uses the

# Remington

she stands up a little straighter.

She knows as well as you do that her choice of the Recognized Leader among Typewriters is a fine recommendation—one which raises her in your estimation.

Remington Typewriter Company  
(Incorporated)

New York and Everywhere

## A PRIVATE TALK With Men Only



ARE you doing your duty by your family? What would happen to your wife and children if you were taken away? Would your wife have what she has now? Would your children be educated? Would they be dependent on others? Would your wife have to earn her own living? These are most serious questions which every good man should answer to his own satisfaction. Life insurance is the one sure way to make provision for your family after you are gone. There is no other luxury in the world like the thought that whatever happens to you your family is provided for. Get some Life Insurance before you become disqualified.

"Strongest in the World"

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES—Paul Morton, President—120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Agencies Everywhere! None in your town? Then why not recommend to us some good man—or woman—to represent us there—Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY,  
120 Broadway, New York

Without committing myself to any action, I would like to know what it would cost to secure an Equitable policy for

\$..... issued to a person now..... years of age.  
Name.....  
Address.....



## No Other Like the Larter

In the strong little spring which is inside all Larter Shirt Studs and Larter Vest Buttons lies the secret of their convenience—remember this name:

## LARTER SHIRT STUDS & LARTER VEST BUTTONS

A Larter Shirt Stud slips right in, easily; is removed just as quickly, always fitting snug against the buttonhole. Fits all styles of shirts, cannot work out. No smudged shirt-fronts or ruffled temper. If an accident of any kind ever happens to the back of your stud or button, a new one given in exchange.

### Write for Illustrated Booklet

The variety of Larter designs and settings is so wide that you should see this booklet in order to give full range to your choice. It illustrates the Larter line and tells what studs and buttons should be worn on all occasions. Free on request. Larter Studs and Buttons are sold by jewelers everywhere. If your dealer can't supply you, write us for name of one who can. Larter & Sons, 22 Maiden Lane, New York



A Larter Vest Button

## Marion Harland Joins the Duntley Crusade

for Cleaner, Happier, Healthier Homes



"I want you to help me in this crusade of mine. It is for your sake I have begun it, and for the good of every member of your home."

"When I first heard of the Vacuum Cleaner I became interested because of its great benefit to women. And when I saw the

Duntley I knew it was the solution of a problem I have long carried—how to rid our homes of our arch-enemy, germ-laden dust.

"I found that Mr. Duntley was in a position to place his cleaners before all women, to make it possible for every woman in the country to own one. I asked him to develop such a plan. And he has. No woman need be without a Duntley Cleaner another day. Mr. Duntley's plan puts it within the reach of you all, on convenient monthly payments.

"When I tell you that I believe the Duntley greatly assists in protecting us from dread diseases in our homes, you will understand why I have become Domestic Director of the Duntley Manufacturing Company.

"I want you to write for all the information I can give you about the Duntley—what it will do—and about Mr. Duntley's plan. Won't you do it today?"

Sincerely your friend

Marion Harland

## A Free Demonstration of the Duntley in your home

Communicate with our nearest dealer and have the Duntley demonstrated on your own rugs, curtains, clothes, mattresses, furs, chairs—anything in the house. Use it yourself and see what it will do. It is practically noiseless and costs but about 2 cents per hour to operate.



If there is no dealer in your town fill out this coupon and mail to us.

Duntley Manufacturing Company  
498 Harvester Building, Chicago

Please send me further information about the Duntley.

Name.....

Address.....

I have electric current in my home

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



## The Church in Our Town

This is the eighth instalment of "The Church in Our Town" letters which were received and accepted during COLLIER'S recent contest. The prize winners were published in the issue of July 2, and other letters on July 16, August 13, September 10 and 17, October 8 and 15. The contest was suggested by the letter of a New England clergyman which appeared in COLLIER'S for April 9.

## Plain Talk from a Business Man

OUR town, with a population of about five hundred people and a tributary territory with a population of possibly a thousand, is blessed with five church organizations. Three of these have their own church buildings and two of these three also own a parsonage. The other two are less fortunate, one of them meeting in a small room over an implement warehouse and the other meeting at the homes of its members.

One church has a minister who devotes his whole time to the local organization. Another has a minister who divides his time between the local organization and that of a neighboring parish. Two of the remaining churches have services once a month, while the fifth satisfies itself with the visits of itinerant ministers who come about twice a year.

An intense rivalry exists between these churches. When one church built a parsonage, the other waited until it was about completed and then laid the foundation for one a little bit larger. If one paints its buildings, the others must immediately do the same. When one church discarded its kerosene lamps and installed a gasoline lighting plant, the members of the other church could not sleep well until they had done likewise.

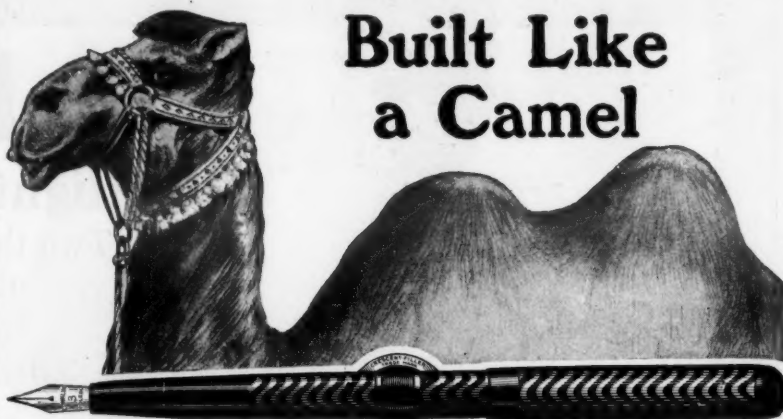
The common method of raising funds is by so-called popular subscription, which in reality amounts to levying an assessment against the business men of the town, and failure to comply with a request for money results in a state of affairs closely resembling a boycott.

Mrs. S—walked into a business house and announced that the Ladies' Aid Society were raising money to pay off a mortgage and that she thought this man, as the leading business man of the town, should make a generous donation. When he remonstrated, stating that he was a member of a different church and had given to his own church all that he felt able to give, he was gently reminded by the lady that the members of her church did considerable business with him, and that if these relations were to continue undisturbed, he would be wise to comply with the request. He did, although he could hardly afford to do so.

The members of each church firmly believe that a place in the kingdom of heaven has been reserved for their entire membership, but they entertain grave doubts if the members of any other organization will ever pass the pearly gates. This statement will meet with an indignant denial on their part, but if it is not correct, why do not these five struggling churches fuse themselves into one strong organization?

Last winter the business men made arrangements with a lyceum bureau for a lecture course, and brought to the town five entertainments which were really of merit. The men back of the movement offered to furnish the heat and light and to pay the janitor for his work, and to give any profit that might be made out of the course to the church, while if the venture was a losing one, the men back of it would have to stand the loss. One would expect a church organization to take an active interest in a movement of this kind, but the trustees refused to accept the offer and demanded in addition three dollars per night rent. The smallness of the action becomes apparent when one remembers that the building is exempt from taxation and was erected by public subscription.

The evening for the first number arrived. Every seat in the building was occupied, and for some reason the musicians who were to give the entertainment were late in arriving. The hum of con-



## Built Like a Camel

A camel can go days and days without a drink—so can the Conklin Pen. A camel utilizes its hump when traveling—so does the Conklin Pen which fills itself instantly at any inkwell by means of its wonderful "Crescent-Filler." A camel goes where other animals would die of thirst—just as the Conklin Pen goes writing on and on long after other pens have died of thirst. In other words,

## CONKLIN'S Self-Filling Fountain Pen

is distinctly "The Business Pen"—made to work and work well under writing conditions usual and unusual. It fills itself anywhere, at any time, with any kind of ink, by simply dipping in the nearest ink bottle and pressing the "Crescent-Filler."



If for nothing else, the Conklin would stand first because of its self-filling and never-without-ink advantages. But when to these you add its wonderfully smooth writing qualities—its absolute cleanliness under all conditions, whether filling, writing or carrying—and, above all, its day in and day out serviceability, you have indeed a pen that has won its name as "The BUSINESS Pen."

The Conklin reservoir is guaranteed for five years. Hard iridium-tipped 14-K gold pens for all purposes—ordinary writing, bookkeeping, stenography, manifold, etc., etc. A point for every purpose.

Prices, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 to \$15.00, at leading dealers everywhere. Write to-day for catalogue and three good pen stories, "How Thompson Got Pen Wise"; "Our Good Old Friend, the Fountain Pen"; and "Do Camels Drink Ink?"—all free.

THE CONKLIN PEN MANFG. COMPANY,  
227 Conklin Building, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

## DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

### 20% DOWN—10% PER MONTH

Why wait for your Diamond until you have saved the price? Pay for it by the Lyon Method. Lyon's prices are fully 20 per cent lower than any others. Lyon's Diamonds are guaranteed perfect blue-white, imported in the rough, cut and polished here to save import duties and middlemen's profits. A written guarantee accompanies each Diamond. You have the option for exchange at any time at full purchase price. All goods sent prepaid for inspection. 10 per cent discount for cash. Send now—today—for our catalogue No. 24, splendidly illustrated. Established 1843.

J. M. LYON & CO., 71 Nassau St., New York

## FREE 3-in-One

"3-in-One" oils sewing machines perfectly. Cleans out dirt and grease and lubricates every delicate part so your Sewing Machine works more easily, more smoothly and lasts longer. You do more work, better work, with half the labor. Prevents rust on all metal parts; saves cost of expensive repairs. Generous trial bottle and new booklet free.

3-IN-ONE OIL CO.  
35 E'way, New York

## \$100 PRIZE

THIS STONE MARKS THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE STATE OF MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1797

A weather beaten old stone marker of which this is a picture was lately found near Washington. See if you are smart enough to tell what it says. \$100 in cash to be given for correct answers. This is a sample of the many original and instructive competitions the Pathfinder conducts. Our contents are not of the silly sort, but are made to interest people of brains, such as would appreciate the Pathfinder— which is everywhere called the brightest and best family weekly there is. Published at the Nation's Capital; gives gist of world's news and everything you want to know; all in a nutshell; non-partisan, reliable, entertaining—THE paper for the home. Send your answer to the puzzle at once, including 25 cents for trial 18 weeks' subscription and you will call it the best investment of your life. Contest closes Dec. 15, 1910; prizes awarded promptly and fairly. To the person who correctly deciphered this inscription we will pay \$100 in cash. If there should be more than one correct answer we will divide the prize equally among the tying contestants. You mustn't miss this chance. Pathfinder 18 weeks 25c and Cash Prize if solving in correct. Address The Pathfinder, Box 19, Washington, D. C.

## WALTHAM WATCHES ON CREDIT

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—BIG SPECIALS

## FULL JEWEL \$10<sup>65</sup> WALTHAM

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SENT ON FREE TRIAL, ALL CHARGES PREPAID

You do not pay one penny until you have seen and examined this High-Grade, Full Jeweled Waltham Watch, with Patent Hairspring, in any style. Terms, \$3.75 per month plain or engraved Case, right in your own hands.

### GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED—\$1 A MONTH

No matter how far away you live, or how small your salary or income we will trust you for a high-grade adjusted Waltham Watch, in gold case, warranted for 25 years, and guaranteed to pass any railroad inspection. Write for handsome Christmas Catalog.

THE OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CREDIT HOUSE  
Dept. M38, 92 to 96 State St., Chicago, Ill.  
Branches: Pittsburg, Pa., St. Louis, Mo.

LOFTIS BROS & CO. 1853

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# REPUBLIC TIRES

## The Tire Perfect

The "Staggard Tread" is the only non-skid tire that combines—resilience in forward motion,—sufficient traction to prevent slipping on the start or in hill climbing,—and a "safety grip" that positively prevents skidding.

The Republic Staggard Tread Tire is really two tires in one as the big, solid rubber studs that form the Staggard tread are equal in thickness to the tread of any ordinary tire.

# STAGGARD TREAD

Pat. Sept. 15-22, 1908

## The Motorist's Safeguard

Staggard Tread Tires are the most economical—not in first cost, but—in the safety from accident they insure, and—in the length of service and satisfaction they give.

Write for Our Book

### "THE TIRE PERFECT"

which deals in plain statements instead of generalities—tells why Republic Staggard Tread Tires are safer, give more and better service, and are more economical than any others.

The REPUBLIC  
RUBBER CO.  
Youngstown, O.

Dealers and Agents  
in the Principal  
Cities



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SCRIBNER'S Magazine has been more read, more quoted, and more talked about within the past year than any other magazine published. Its position of leadership is established, its quality known, and its reputation for *progressiveness*, for filling its pages with the best, most interesting and entertaining literature and art of the time, is as widely known as its name.

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**will be another great**  
**Scribner Year**

Send your subscription now and ask for an Illustrated Prospectus. You will find it very interesting reading.

\$3.00 a year; 25 cents a number

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK



## Remington AUTOLOADING RIFLE

Big Enough for the  
Biggest Game

Quick Enough for the  
Most Dangerous Game

Make assurance doubly sure. Combine the quick, sure, hard-hitting Remington Autoloading Rifle with the quick, sure-fire UMC Cartridges.

The Remington Autoloading Rifle, Solid Breech, Hammerless,—is the rifle that's built to handle with greatest accuracy and safety the heavy big game ammunition—to deliver the full effect of the high power cartridges. Ejects, reloads and cocks by recoil, without loss of an ounce of shocking power.

Deals a one ton killing blow—with four follow-up shots of equal power, either lightning quick or deliberate fire, as need be. Each shot under your absolute control. The only rifle which locks the cartridge in the chamber.

UMC Big Game Cartridges are known to big game hunters as the unqualified ammunition standard. Their mushrooming power—hence their shocking and killing effect—is equalled by no other cartridge.

Try the new UMC Hollow Point Bullet—the greatest mushrooamer yet devised. Made in various sizes.

Sold by all first-class dealers. Do not accept a substitute. Communicate with us if your dealer does not carry UMC or Remington UMC and Remington—the perfect shooting combination

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co., 110, Bridgeport, Conn.  
The Remington Arms Co., Dept. 11Q, Ilion, N. Y.  
Agency, 299 Broadway, Dept. 11Q, New York City  
Same Ownership Same Management  
Same Standard of Quality

"1910 Game Laws" mailed free to sportsmen

**UMC**

**BIG GAME  
CARTRIDGES**

Sure-fire, Accurate  
Hard-hitting





The skin must be kept clean, not just the surface, but the pores. The pores are the outlet for impurities and when they become stopped up, the result is a discolored, sickly skin and if not taken care of, blackheads and other blemishes will appear.

You need to use something that will clean and act as a food tonic, something that will get underneath where the trouble lies.

## PINK BLUSH

MASSAGE CREAM

was made to fill this need. It is a skin cleanser, food and tonic. It is rubbed into the skin and takes out all the surplus oils, impurities and secretions, at the same time it acts as a stimulant to the sluggish tissues, and nature is able to do her work again. The result is a complexion and color that is the envy of all.

PINK BLUSH is more than a massage cream, more than a disappearing cream, more than a grease cream, because it takes the place of all, with better results, besides it is a superior skin food.

You can try PINK BLUSH for yourself and prove that it will do as we claim.

Write for Trial Jar and Book

Send ten cents, coin or stamps, to cover cost of packing and mailing. The book "Beauty and Health" contains valuable information on the care of the face and body and gives simple exercises which, if followed, will improve your figure and keep you in good health, one of the main factors in attaining beauty.

Write to a Y— don't put it off— do it now!

If, for any reason, your dealer can't supply you send direct to us and we will send the size you want, all charges prepaid.

Laboratories of

A. J. Krank Mfg. Company

161 Krank Building  
St. Paul, Minn.



Regular Sizes:  
50c, 75c, \$1.00



BEAVER BOARD takes the place of lath, plaster and wall-paper for the walls and ceilings of every type of new or remodeled building.

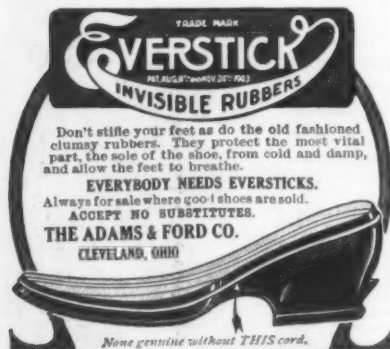
It saves expense, discomfort, litter and confusion. It does not chip, crack or deteriorate with age. It resists heat, cold, sound, shock, strain and vibration.

Made in panels of all convenient sizes. Easily put up by anyone handy with tools on wall and ceiling beams or over lath and plaster of old rooms. Invaluable for partitions. Seams covered with decorative panel-strips, allowing infinite beauty of design.

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Write for sample and interesting free booklet, "Beaver Board and Its Uses," which treats the subject in full detail. Many illustrations.

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In U. S., address 210 Beaver Road, Buffalo, N. Y.  
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Don't stifle your feet as do the old fashioned clumsy rubbers. They protect the most vital part, the sole of the shoe, from cold and damp, and allow the feet to breathe.

EVERYBODY NEEDS EVERSTICKS.

Always for sale where good shoes are sold. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

**THE ADAMS & FORD CO.**  
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None genuine without THIS cord.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

versation and an occasional peal of laughter filled the air, which prompted the minister to arise, remind the people that they were in the house of God and to reprimand them for their conduct. The poor man had read between the lines of his Bible or in his church creed that laughter in the house of God was a sin.

We have a village ordinance which requires the property owner to keep the adjacent sidewalks free from snow and ice, and which also provides that if the owner fails to do so the work shall be done by the street commissioner and the expense of the same charged against the property and collected with the taxes. Churches are exempt from taxation, so this ordinance can not be enforced against them. In order to reach his place of business, the writer must pass one of these churches, and, to his positive knowledge, there has not been one shovelful of snow removed from its sidewalks during the past three winters. Some one will eventually receive a bad fall on this stretch of slippery stone, and then all of the theoretic religion in the world will be unable to repair the damage which a little practical Christianity would have prevented.

During the winter season, in which every door and window in the church is closed tightly to keep out the cold, our preachers will stand up before the people in a room in which two hundred pairs of lungs, two large stoves, and a dozen lamps have been consuming the oxygen for an hour or more, and denounce the man who drinks a pint of beer with his dinner as an undesirable citizen. He does not seem to know that the pint of beer may be beneficial, while the breathing of foul air over and over again is positively harmful.

Our preachers approve of all sorts of games played with oblong pasteboards made to imitate playing cards, but if a man and his wife indulge in a game of cribbage or an evening they are severely censured.

They sanction lawn-tennis and croquet, but disapprove of billiards, which is a far more scientific game than the two former ones. They say nothing when unchaperoned young people of both sexes indulge in midnight frolics of all kinds, but when a dance is announced the anvil chorus immediately begins.

Our ministers have led a campaign which has resulted in closing the pool-rooms. A law which prohibits Sunday baseball has been resurrected, and church people openly rejoice because the hall in which dances were held was burned some time ago.

Youth must give expression to its exuberance of spirit and its joy of living. The Church has no right to take from the young people the amusements and recreations common to their stage of life without substituting something which truly replaces it, and this the Church in Our Town has failed to do.

The foregoing statements descend to mere fault-finding unless supplemented by some constructive criticism. The writer's plan contemplates one church and one minister in each town, and an exchange of pulpits by these ministers, so that while each one has a parish under his direct care he would have but two sermons per month to prepare. Under the present system of two sermons each week we have discourses which are either original but rough and unpolished or brilliant and profound but plagiarized. By the system proposed the sermons might possess both depth of thought and originality, and the problem of "How to bring the men to church" partly solved.

Suppose that instead of four or five church buildings in each of these little towns we had one large building designed with some thought toward beauty and comfort, with steam heat, a small electric-lighting plant, and proper arrangements for ventilation. This one building would be used for sacred meetings and would also be used as a public hall in which meetings of a political, social, and educational nature could be held. The expense of erecting and maintaining a structure of this kind would be no greater than the expense of constructing and maintaining three or four smaller churches and the inevitable parsonage.

Instead of three or four narrow-minded, poorly paid preachers who seem to imagine that the quality of a poor sermon may be improved by shouting it, let us have one well-paid, big-hearted, broad-minded man to teach by word and deed that goodness is a positive, not a negative, quality; that a truly good man must not only refrain from evil, but that he must perform deeds of kindness and love, and that we need not die to achieve heaven, but that this world to-day would be paradise if Christ's disciples lived the love he taught.

C. M. BLANCHARD.

Trenton, Nebraska.

38



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with elongated lines and *shaft drive*. No chain driven electric is nearly as efficient. No gasoline car is as quickly and easily handled on the street. It is absolutely noiseless. Has unusual speed and mileage capacity. Very low cost of operation.

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big, broad-gauge men capable of handling a large proposition, to engage in an easy and fascinating business for themselves.

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To be efficient in the highest degree a Vacuum Cleaner must be operated by power. Heretofore the only portable power cleaners have been operated by electricity. This means that 9,300,000 homes in this country (unwired) can't use an electric cleaner, but can use the

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## VACUUM CLEANER

because it's operated by ordinary water pressure in the kitchen sink or bath tub.

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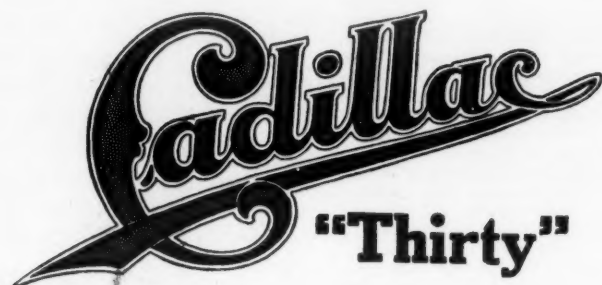
Send for my free illustrated 1910 catalog.

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IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



# Long Waiting Lists in 137 Cities Show How the Nation Regards the



Over and above the thousands of 1911 Cadillacs already delivered, two thousand people are at this moment patiently waiting for the car of their choice.

It seems to us that we may well be pardoned for pointing to the positive, unswerving, character of this Cadillac demand.

It is a national conviction, so firmly grounded that Cadillac dealers, of their own initiative, are investing in splendid new Cadillac retail buildings for 1911 a total of more than \$2,500,000.

New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Providence, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Denver, Toronto, Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., Jacksonville, New Orleans, Houston, Rochester,—everywhere the same clean-cut disposition to ignore the claims of any other car save the Cadillac.

You will find none of these two thousand Cadillac buyers looking with envious eyes at costlier cars.

You will find none of them tempted by the vacillating market of lower-priced motor cars.

But you will find, in every large city in the country, scores of men who have owned higher-priced automobiles, in the past, driving 1911 Cadillacs.

Between the two extremes stands the Cadillac, solid as a rock in public esteem.

It is the foremost exponent now, as it was the first four years ago, of the policy of attaining the minimum price by large production, without abating one iota of excellence.

Uncertainty among those who buy above the Cadillac price; and uncertainty among those who buy below it; but none among those who buy the Cadillac—what does this indicate to you?

## 167 parts and 237 operations accurate to the 1-1000 of an inch or closer—outside the Cadillac neither higher nor lower price can buy such standardization

Do you know why 137 cities show long Cadillac waiting lists?

Do you know why 2,000 people are content to wait upon Cadillac deliveries?

Do you know why they are not attracted by cars of either a higher or lower price?

Because the nation has acquired motor wisdom—because it knows that neither high price nor low necessarily indicates value.

Because the nation is learning to know that no price can compensate for lack of standardization.

Because the Cadillac, with 167 parts and 237 operations accurate to the 1-1000 of an inch, possesses in this standardization an indispensable quality for which there is no substitute.

Last year we pointed to 112 parts accurate to 1-1000 of an inch.

We said that this accuracy was the one element which justified a \$5000 price and that the Cadillac possessed it in a higher degree than any other car.

We said then—and thousands echoed it—that there was no better motor car value in the world.

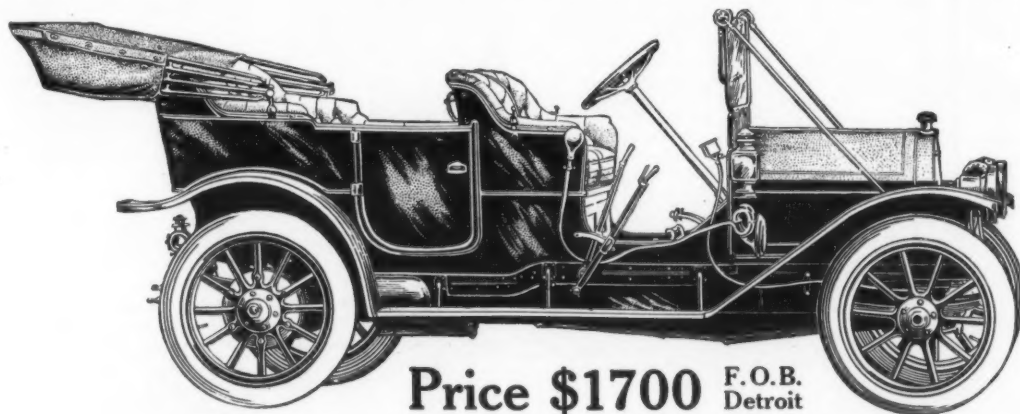
This year we come to you with the grand work of synchronization, harmony and perfect alignment pushed still further toward perfection.

167 parts in the 1911 Cadillac and 237 operations accurate to the 1-1000 of an inch.

That means a degree of standardization equalled by no other car in the world.

Do you find an explanation now for the extraordinary conditions described in the foregoing portion of this announcement?

Do you appreciate why the Cadillac is immune from the competition of cars of higher or lower price?



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Fore-door Touring Car, \$1,800; Torpedo, \$1,850; Coupe, \$2,250; Limousine, \$3,000

Prices include the following equipment:—Bosch magneto and Delco ignition systems. One pair gas lamps and generator. One pair side oil lamps and tail lamp. One horn and set of tools. Pump and repair kit for tires. 60-mile season and trip Standard speedometer; robe rail; full foot rail in tonneau and half foot rail in front. Tire holders.

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The IVER JOHNSON is the safest revolver in the world—accidental discharge is impossible—but the device which renders it safe is an integral part of the inner mechanism and demands no thought or adjustment. The only possible way the famous

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Examine this revolver at your dealer's, test it, ask him to

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## Against Reno Divorces

New York Refuses to Recognize Divorces Granted Under Certain Conditions in Nevada

By ARTHUR RUHL

**T**HE recent decision of Mr. Justice Whitney of the Supreme Court of New York, holding as void a divorce granted in Nevada to a New York woman whose husband did not appear in Nevada either actually or through counsel, should be read with considerable interest by those who contemplate, or perhaps have obtained, a Reno divorce. While the decision merely reiterates a doctrine familiar to lawyers and apparently accepted so far as New York is concerned, it will doubtless strike the layman as new and astonishing.

It will surprise him to learn that a man may be, at one and the same time, married in New York, while single and free to marry again in Nevada—and possibly other States; that a New York man who ventures to remarry after his wife has gone to Ohio, and there divorced him, may be convicted of bigamy in New York; that a New York man may obtain, fourteen years after separating from his wife, a divorce in Connecticut; remarry, and, eighteen years after the divorce, find, according to the courts of New York, later upheld by the United States Supreme Court, that he is still the husband of his first wife. Yet these three disconcerting situations are all taken from actual cases—the recent one before the New York Supreme Court, and the well-known cases of the People vs. Baker, 76 N. Y. 78, and Haddock vs. Haddock, 201 U. S.

Farcical, and often tragic, as such tangles must become when worked out in human terms, legally they represent merely the inevitable result of the application of a theory of the right of the State to protect its own citizens, apparently established for citizens of New York at least, by cases in its own courts, and the United States Supreme Court. Without venturing into the difficult ethics of divorce, or a discussion of the inharmoniousness of our State divorce laws, it seems an appropriate moment—in view of Reno's present popularity as a sort of reverse Gretna Green—briefly to state just what this theory is.

### The State's Right to Protect Its Own

**E**ACH State has the right to make the laws which its citizens shall observe in the matter of marriage and divorce. In South Carolina, for instance, no divorces whatever are allowed. In New York divorce may be obtained on but one ground. For a citizen of one State to obtain a divorce in another State he must naturally establish in the latter at least a legal residence. In Nevada six months only are necessary, and it is that, and the breadth of the Nevada code as compared with that of some of the other States, which has drawn to Reno so many restless hearts.

Once a divorce is obtained in a State having jurisdiction to grant it, it must be accepted by the other States, in accordance with the clause in the Constitution which directs that "full faith and credit must be given in each State to the judicial proceedings of every other State." The other States have no right to go back of the findings of the divorce court to consider the merits of the case and the original facts. Their only alternative is to attack the judicial proceeding itself. If the other court lacks jurisdiction, the "judicial proceeding" is not judicial in the sense that it must be given full faith and credit.

### The Domicile Test

**I**N USING this method of opposing divorces granted in other States New York has made more and more important the question of matrimonial domicile (the place, that is to say—to quote Mr. Justice Andrews in Callahan vs. Callahan, 121 N. Y. Supp., 39—in which the husband and wife last lived together with the intent of making it their fixed home), and measuring the jurisdiction of other States by this standard, it has apparently established the rule that New York citizens may obtain divorce in other States in one of but three ways:

(1) They may both move to the other State and establish their matrimonial domicile there; or (2) the plaintiff may establish his or her residence in the other State, and the defendant must appear there—(a) actually or (b) through the person of his or her attorney, to be served with notice of the suit and to present his answer to it.

It is not enough that the plaintiff alone obtain residence, and that the defendant, remaining behind as the husbands of Reno divorcees generally do, be served "by publication," or a notice through the mails.

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The simplicity and ease with which Rauch & Lang Electrics are operated, are best evidenced by the fact that many owners allow their children, unattended, to run them about the city parks and boulevards.

They are easy to steer. Throwing the power on and off and applying the brakes is all done with a single lever. Simplicity itself.

The car is so responsive to the power-control at all times and so sensitive to brakes that it seems to

answer your impulses before you have turned them into action.

The Rauch & Lang control is unique and is invaluable, especially to women who wish to drive. This patented device is insurance in traffic difficulties.

Exide Battery standard equipment; Edison or any other battery furnished if desired.

The Rauch & Lang agent in any of the principal cities will gladly demonstrate.

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The Perfect Motor Car Signal "Warns without offense." Specify it for your 1911 car. Prices \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10. Of dealers everywhere.

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**THE RANDALL-FAICHNEY CO., Boston, U. S. A.**

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It was as far back as 1879, in the People vs. Baker, that the New York Court of Appeals laid the foundations of this rule. In this case a couple were married in Ohio. They removed to Rochester, New York, whence the wife returned to Ohio and divorced her husband. The husband remained in New York and later married again. He was convicted of bigamy, the court holding that as the Ohio divorce had been granted after he had been served by publication without his personal appearance, it was not entitled to full faith, etc., in the State of New York.

"The court of another State," the opinion ran, "can not adjudge dissolution of marital relations of a citizen of this State without the voluntary appearance on his part therein, and with no actual notice to him thereof; and this although the marriage is solemnized in such a State. . . ."

"A State may adjudge the status of one of its own citizens toward a non-resident" (i. e., the status of the wife in Ohio toward her husband in New York), "but the judgment can not push its effect over the borders of another State so as to fix upon a citizen of the latter a status against his will or without his consent, or which is in hostility with the laws of the sovereignty of his allegiance." Most of the Reno divorces, being obtained with the expressed or tacit consent of the defendant, do not conflict with the first of these conditions. They do conflict with the last. And full faith and credit has been refused them, not on the ground of the rights of the individual, but of the State.

#### The Atherton Case

THE New York doctrine was further defined in the famous case of Atherton vs. Atherton, decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1901. In this case a New York woman married a citizen of Kentucky. After living together for a number of years, the couple separated and the wife returned to New York, where she brought proceedings for divorce. The husband meanwhile, alleging desertion, also brought suit for divorce in Kentucky. The Kentucky decree was granted first, and the husband interposed it in New York in answer to his wife's suit.

The United States Supreme Court, refusing to consider the merits of the case (it was urged that the wife had been driven away by cruel treatment), and basing its decision strictly on the question of jurisdiction, held that the Kentucky divorce was valid. The importance given to matrimonial domicile was the more apparent in view of the fact that the defendant, the wife, was served merely by publication.

Kentucky was the matrimonial domicile, the wife had left Kentucky, and the Kentucky courts had granted a divorce on the grounds of desertion. The only question for the Federal court was one of jurisdiction. And as the court ingeniously pointed out, if the husband could only get a divorce by suing his wife in the State in which she was found, by the very fact of so doing he would admit that she had acquired a separate domicile, and deprive himself of his own ground of action that she had deserted him.

#### The Curious Position of Mr. Haddock

THE importance of the matrimonial domicile was still further accentuated in the extremely interesting and complex case of Haddock vs. Haddock—decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1906, by a five to four decision, Justices Brown, Harlan, Holmes, and Brewer dissenting.

It was the husband who had left the matrimonial domicile here, instead of his wife, although it was still he who had brought suit for divorce. And the Supreme Court decided against him, and that "the mere domicile of the husband in a State, unless such domicile is also the matrimonial domicile" (the dissenting justices asserted that this one was, the others that it was not, the matrimonial domicile), "does not give the courts of that State jurisdiction to render a decree of divorce enforceable in all the other States against a non-resident, who does not appear and is only constructively served."

This was a most curious case; the reasoning was lengthy and elaborate on both sides, and although the dissenting members went so far as to say that the court had reversed the whole drift and tendency of the Atherton case and even "taken a step backward in American jurisprudence," it nevertheless is plain that in so far as the assertion of the importance of the matrimonial domicile is concerned, the decision was essentially in line with those that had preceded it.

The parties to this suit were married in New York in 1868. They separated almost immediately and never lived together afterward. According to the court, a matrimonial domicile was established in New York (and it is this upon which the decision seems to turn); according to the dissenting opinion, no matrimonial domicile



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**NO RED TAPE**—On receipt of first instalment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalog.

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**Fits Every Spot Soft as a Pillow**

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When ends are buttoned together it makes a perfect heater for the feet.

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10 inch, 2 quart \$2.50 of your dealer. If he cannot supply you order direct. Makes an ideal Christmas gift.

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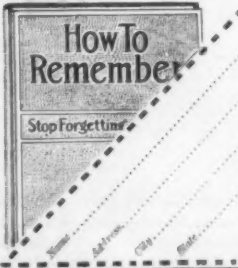
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was established in New York or elsewhere. The husband went to Connecticut, and after residing there a number of years obtained in 1881 a divorce, notifying his wife merely by publication. In 1899, thirty-one years after the marriage—the husband meanwhile having inherited considerable property and remarried—the wife sued in New York for divorce and alimony. The husband presented in answer the Connecticut decree. The decree was held to be void on the ground that Connecticut had no jurisdiction which enabled it to grant a divorce entitled to enforcement in New York.

### "Full Faith and Credit"

IF THERE was a matrimonial domicile it must naturally—disregarding the merits of the case—have been in New York. That was the last (and, indeed, the only) place where the couple had ever lived with anything approaching the idea of making it their fixed home.

This being assumed, the court reasoned that the husband's abandonment of his wife and flight to Connecticut did not constitute there a new domicile of matrimony; therefore, Connecticut could not be treated as the actual or constructive domicile of the wife, and she was not within its jurisdiction.

Perhaps the most interesting opinion of the court, in connection with the Reno divorces, was Mr. Justice White's ingenious argument against a literal acceptance of the "full faith and credit" clause. The deduction that any State may grant a divorce, which is necessarily obligatory in all other States, destroys, he said, the premise on which it rests. If one State has the right to dissolve the marriage tie of citizens not within its jurisdiction, other States must have a similar power, and the two powers would nullify each other. That is to say, if Nevada can divorce Mr. B. from Mrs. B., whether or not Mr. B. is within its jurisdiction and wants to be divorced or not, then New York, where Mr. B. resides, can do him a similarly amiable turn and block the good offices of Nevada, and "the State whose laws were most lax would dominate all the other States" and divorce would come down to a "mere race of diligence."

To this the minority retorted that in the Atherton case New York's power had been so destroyed by Kentucky. True, it might be a race of diligence, and if in this case the wife had brought suit first, in New York, her decree ought to have been as binding as they believed the husband's Connecticut decree to be.

"We think the defendant may lawfully reply thus," said Mr. Justice Brown: "You are pursuing me as your husband for a separation *de jure* which has existed for thirty-one years *de facto*, and since 1894 *de jure*, and for an alimony which is obviously the sole object of your proceeding. Your only claim against me is as your husband. I am not your husband. Twenty-three years ago the Superior Court of Litchfield County, Connecticut, in which State I had an actual and bona fide domicile, and which had had sole jurisdiction over my marital status for twelve years, liberated me from the bonds of matrimony and pronounced me a free man. In the meantime I have married another woman, and if your position be a sound one, I am, at least in the State of New York, a bigamist, and my wife an adulteress."

### Shaky Divorces and Their Punishment

SUCH, indeed, they were, according to the decision of the court. And such many of the migratory citizens of Reno must become if they carry out the evident purpose with which many of the Nevada divorces are obtained and marry again.

Their decrees are valid in the State in which they are granted, they may become valid in such other States as deem it in the interests of public policy so to render them; but they are not entitled to obligatory enforcement in any other State. They are not recognized in New York, and the trend, at least, of general legal opinion toward the importance of domicile as a test of jurisdiction is shown in the United States Supreme Court's decision in the case of Haddock vs. Haddock.

"I do not suppose," Mr. Justice Holmes demurely observed, in opening his dissenting opinion in the Haddock case, "that civilization will end whichever way this case is decided." Nor can any one suppose, who has observed the trend of contemporary feeling that people will cease to attempt to free themselves from what seem to them intolerably irksome bonds, whatever legislatures may lay down or courts decree. Yet it is by the laws of their States—in the absence of a uniform divorce law—by which the status of these citizens must be determined. And it might be well for them at least clearly to understand what the situation is before they embark on a course of action certain to place them in a difficult and embarrassing position, and to deal even more harshly with their children.

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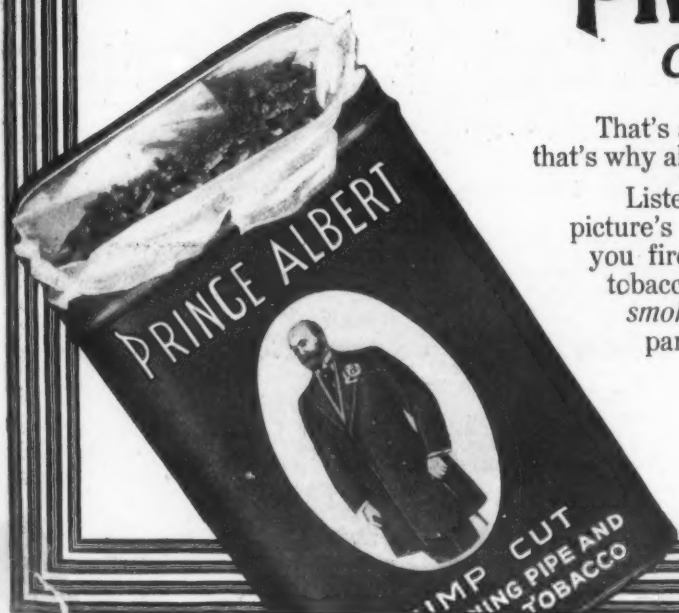
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